

NGUYỄN THỊ MINH HƯƠNG

Các dạng đề thi
trắc nghiệm

Tiếng Anh

(Theo tinh thần thi mới của Bộ GD&ĐT)

♥ Luyện thi tốt nghiệp THPT, ĐH và CĐ



NHÀ XUẤT BẢN ĐẠI HỌC QUỐC GIA HÀ NỘI

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CÁC DẠNG ĐỀ THI TRẮC NGHIỆM TIẾNG ANH

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PRACTICE TEST 1

I. Circle the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of the others in each group.

- | | | | |
|------------------------|----------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| 1. A. <u>o</u> nly | B. <u>h</u> oney | C. <u>o</u> nce | D. <u>o</u> ne |
| 2. A. <u>a</u> nnounce | B. <u>a</u> llowance | C. <u>a</u> long | D. <u>a</u> lien |
| 3. A. <u>b</u> elieve | B. <u>r</u> eluctant | C. <u>r</u> eview | D. <u>r</u> ewind |
| 4. A. <u>th</u> ough | B. <u>th</u> rush | C. <u>th</u> row | D. <u>th</u> reat |
| 5. A. <u>h</u> our | B. <u>h</u> oney | C. <u>h</u> ome | D. <u>h</u> ope |
| 6. A. <u>h</u> it | B. <u>b</u> it | C. <u>h</u> ide | D. <u>r</u> id |
| 7. A. <u>n</u> oon | B. <u>m</u> oon | C. <u>b</u> ook | D. <u>n</u> ew |
| 8. A. <u>h</u> ot | B. <u>c</u> omb | C. <u>p</u> ot | D. <u>d</u> og |
| 9. A. <u>a</u> ge | B. <u>c</u> arriage | C. <u>h</u> ostage | D. <u>v</u> oyage |
| 10. A. <u>c</u> horus | B. <u>c</u> heap | C. <u>c</u> hildren | D. <u>c</u> hicken |

II. In three of these words the first syllable is stressed. In the fourth word the stress is not put on the first syllable. Find and Circle the word in which the first syllable is not stressed.

- | | | | |
|------------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|---------------------|
| 11. A. <u>s</u> eparate | B. <u>r</u> eason | C. <u>g</u> arage | D. <u>e</u> xcite |
| 12. A. <u>s</u> ummarize | B. <u>s</u> pecialize | C. <u>p</u> ostpone | D. <u>p</u> urpose |
| 13. A. <u>s</u> imilar | B. <u>a</u> dventure | C. <u>p</u> latform | D. <u>c</u> entury |
| 14. A. <u>e</u> ventually | B. <u>t</u> wentieth | C. <u>v</u> arious | D. <u>p</u> robable |
| 15. A. <u>t</u> raditionally | B. <u>w</u> inter | C. <u>c</u> onsequence | D. <u>r</u> ainfall |
| 16. A. <u>h</u> uman | B. <u>s</u> evere | C. <u>n</u> atural | D. <u>s</u> tatue |
| 17. A. <u>c</u> arry | B. <u>r</u> adio | C. <u>e</u> ven | D. <u>s</u> upply |
| 18. A. <u>e</u> vent | B. <u>m</u> onument | C. <u>h</u> abitat | D. <u>r</u> ubbish |
| 19. A. <u>o</u> bviously | B. <u>a</u> ffect | C. <u>m</u> igrate | D. <u>a</u> utumn |
| 20. A. <u>a</u> daptable | B. <u>g</u> overnment | C. <u>c</u> over | D. <u>c</u> himney |

III. Circle the best answer A, B, C or D to complete each sentence.

21. Tony is so that his friends tend to tell him all their problems.
A. confidential B. optimistic C. sympathetic D. collective
22. The man in business as a manager.
A. set off B. set up C. set out D. set on
23. During the starvation we used to keep a of dried food in the factory.
A. substitute B. reserve C. preserve D. conserve
24. He is a rich man but he leads a life.
A. modest B. terrible C. honest D. good
25. If you leave a piece in I will give it to the manager.
A. written B. noting C. writing D. clarity
26. This phone machine is out of so you have to find another machine.
A. work B. order C. running D. electricity
27. We our newly-married friends a happy life.
A. wanted B. hoped C. cherished D. wished

28. My mother is a cheerful woman, with a laugh.
A. hearty B. noisy C. loudly D. friendly
29. It's not wise to ask to lend his car while he's not in a good
A. state B. condition C. mood D. support
30. You should take these tablets in order to your pain.
A. keep away B. avoid C. relieve D. smooth

31. The development of new crop strains greatly increased yields.
A. is B. are C. has D. have
32. "Johnny is supposed to visit me this afternoon."
"If he tell him I said 'hello'."
A. coming B. came C. comes D. will come
33. "What exactly do you want?"
"I would like to see you a good job on the project."
A. to do B. doing C. having done D. do
34. "Are you going to send the letter?"
"Not now. I must have it first."
A. to be signed B. signing C. sign D. signed
35. "What do you think about the U.S.?"
"If I had known it was so industrialized, I come here."
A. would never have B. will never C. would never D. had never
36. The robbery took place in
A. a busily shopping street B. a busy street shopping
C. busy shopping street D. a busy shopping street
37. The car knocked the man his bicycle.
A. of B. out C. off D. away
38. exhibitions are like huge market places for the sale of goods, and these are often called trade fairs.
A. Most B. A great many of
C. A great deal of D. Many of
39. Some flowers have petals.
A. bright colour B. bright coloured
C. brightly coloured D. colour-bright
40. There considerable improvements in agriculture since World War II.
A. was B. were C. has been D. have been

41. Ceramics can be harder, light and more resistant to heat than metals.
A B C D
42. Light can travels from the Sun to the Earth in eight minutes and twenty seconds.
A B C D

43. Mosquitoes will accepts the malaria parasite at only one stage of the parasite's complex life cycle.
A B C D
44. The price of silver rose to \$50.05 per troy ounce in January 1980 and then fell to \$10.80 two month later.
A B C D
45. In 1821, Emma Williard open the doors of the first school in the United States to offer college-level courses for women.
A B C D
46. First of all, there was a signal failure, then the train in front of us broke downward.
A B C D
47. Emmy was determined to succeed and final achieved what she wanted.
A B C D
48. Being a actress means that I work late so it's important that I create space for myself at the beginning of each day.
A B C D
49. Use e-mail means you can choose when to reply, unlike the telephone, which interrupts whatever you happen to be doing when it rings.
A B C D
50. To live in India is to be partly of a way of life totally unlike anything else.
A B C D

VI. Choose the sentence A, B, C or D nearest in meaning to the one in italic.

51. *The boy was too fat to run far.*
A. The boy was very fat and couldn't run far.
B. The boy's fatness didn't stop him running far.
C. The boy had to run a lot because he was fat.
D. The boy became ill because he was too fat.
52. *If he wrote to her, she would be happy.*
A. She's happy because he has written to her.
B. When he wrote to her, she wasn't happy.
C. May be he'll write to her, and then she'll be happy.
D. He didn't write to her, so she wasn't happy.
53. *Would you mind waiting outside the office?*
A. Did you wait outside the office?
B. Did you see anyone waiting outside the office?
C. Will you wait outside the office?
D. Do you enjoy waiting outside the office?

54. *The tea wasn't sweet enough for Betty to drink.*
A. Betty didn't like to drink the sweet tea.
B. Betty couldn't drink the tea, she likes more sugar.
C. There wasn't enough tea, and Betty had nothing to drink.
D. Betty drank some of the tea but not enough.
55. *It was quite natural for them to feel hungry by the evening.*
A. It was hard to understand why they felt hungry by the evening.
B. They were not supposed to feel hungry by the evening.
C. We were sorry when they got hungry by the evening.
D. It wasn't surprising that they got hungry by the evening.
56. *I wish she was going to the party.*
A. I hope she'll come to the party.
B. I'm sorry she isn't going to the party.
C. I'm sorry she didn't come to the party.
D. I'm pleased she might come to the party.
57. *He asked her if she would meet him that evening.*
A. He said to her, "Did you meet me that evening?"
B. If he asks her, she'll meet him this evening.
C. He said, "Would you meet me one evening if I asked you?"
D. He said to her, "Will you meet me this evening?"
58. *It was not as far for the town as we thought.*
A. As we thought, the town wasn't far away.
B. We thought the town was far, and it was.
C. The town was nearer than we thought.
D. We thought the town was nearer than it was.
59. *When the power failed, we went to a restaurant for dinner.*
A. We had dinner at a restaurant because of a power cut.
B. The power failed just as we were going out for dinner.
C. We were having dinner at a restaurant when the power failed.
D. There was going to be a power cut, so we went out for dinner.
60. *His wife said it was quite unusual for him to read in bed.*
A. She said he nearly always read in bed.
B. She said he didn't ever read in bed.
C. She said he read in bed quite often.
D. She said he almost never read in bed.

VII. Read the following passage and choose A, B, C or D for each of the blanks followed.

THE EARTH GALLERIES

To many people the word 'geology' conjures up rather dull image of lumps of rock in glass cases. People (61) to regard geology as an academic subject that you don't need to know about (62) you have to study it at school. If you visit the Earth Galleries at London's Natural History Museum, however, you'll (63) that this image couldn't be (64) from the truth.

The (65) of the exhibition is not to produce future geologists, but rather to inspire interest in a subject which is (66) to everyday life. The Earth Galleries turn the traditional idea of the geological museum (67), literally because you begin at the top. The central space in the museum is a glass-topped atrium. As you enter, you (68) up to the top of this by escalator. On the (69), the escalator passes through a massive revolving globe, measuring eleven metres (70) diameter. This represents a planet, not necessarily the Earth. (71) at the top, you work your way down through the six different exhibitions that (72) the museum.

The individual exhibitions explain natural phenomena (73) earthquakes and volcanoes as well as looking at the Earth's energy (74) and where our most common building (75) come from. These exhibitions allow everyone to appreciate the fascination of geology.

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|---------------|------------------|-----------------|
| 61. A. pick | B. know | C. bound | D. tend |
| 62. A. despite | B. owing | C. unless | D. whether |
| 63. A. catch | B. found | C. discover | D. convince |
| 64. A. further | B. greater | C. wider | D. nearer |
| 65. A. ambition | B. aim | C. reason | D. topic |
| 66. A. part | B. relevant | C. joined | D. referred |
| 67. A. head to toe | B. inside out | C. back to front | D. upside down |
| 68. A. drive | B. ride | C. run | D. steer |
| 69. A. way | B. route | C. trip | D. path |
| 70. A. on | B. around | C. across | D. in |
| 71. A. From | B. Once | C. Got | D. Yet |
| 72. A. bring together | B. consist of | C. make up | D. show off |
| 73. A. not only | B. such as | C. so that | D. in order |
| 74. A. resources | B. talents | C. treasures | D. reservations |
| 75. A. ingredients | B. substances | C. contents | D. materials |

VIII. Read this passage carefully and then choose the best answer A, B, C or D to questions below.

The diseases connected to smoking are a big problem. Doctors think that the annual medical cost for lung cancer, heart disease, and other illnesses connected to smoking is between 12 and 35 million pounds.

And smoking costs society money in other ways. Between 27 and 61 billion pounds are spent each year on sick days when people don't go to work, on wages that you don't get when you don't go to work, and on work lost at the company when you are sick.

This money counts the wages from people who die of cancer at young age and stop paying taxes. This does not count fire started by cigarettes, which kill fifteen hundred people yearly and injure another four thousand. Smoking costs every man, woman and child in the UK from one hundred and ten to two hundred and fifty pounds each year in the lost work and wages. When you add another fifty to one hundred and fifty pounds yearly in insurance cost that comes to one hundred and sixty to four hundred and ten pounds. If everyone stopped smoking, a family of four could have up to one thousand six hundred and forty pounds a year more.

Smoking will also cause other problems. People who don't smoke will live longer, and so they will take money from the government when they are old. But they will also work for more years and pay more taxes.

In the end, the value of a non-smoking nation is not in pounds. The good health of the people is the true value for us all.

76. *If everyone stopped smoking, all the UK*
A. would have more money
B. would live longer
C. would have less money
D. would have no more problems
77. *Every year companies lose because of the disease.*
A. money
B. work
C. wages
D. time
78. *If everyone stopped smoking, a family of four could have more each year.*
A. from 110 to 260 pounds.
B. from 1.340 to 1.430 pounds.
C. from 160 to 410 pounds.
D. 1.640 pounds.
79. *The true value for the UK of not smoking is*
A. more working
B. more taxes
C. good health
D. more money
80. *This text is about*
A. taxes which are not paid by smokers.
B. diseases that smokers get.
C. how much smoking costs the UK.
D. how much the UK get if everyone stopped smoking.

PRACTICE TEST 2

I. Circle the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of the others in each group.

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| 1. A. <u>n</u> n | B. <u>s</u> on | C. <u>o</u> nset | D. <u>n</u> one |
| 2. A. <u>f</u> ather | B. <u>a</u> fterwards | C. <u>a</u> larm | D. <u>a</u> rmchair |
| 3. A. <u>b</u> eard | B. <u>b</u> eer | C. <u>b</u> ear | D. <u>c</u> heer |
| 4. A. <u>b</u> eneath | B. <u>b</u> reath | C. <u>h</u> ealth | D. <u>b</u> reathe |
| 5. A. <u>t</u> oast | B. <u>h</u> ost | C. <u>m</u> ost | D. <u>p</u> ostpone |
| 6. A. <u>h</u> eight | B. <u>w</u> eight | C. <u>e</u> ight | D. <u>l</u> ate |
| 7. A. <u>t</u> urn | B. <u>b</u> ury | C. <u>b</u> urn | D. <u>c</u> urtain |
| 8. A. <u>p</u> ilot | B. <u>c</u> ustom | C. <u>d</u> ocker | D. <u>p</u> ollute |
| 9. A. <u>p</u> lanted | B. <u>l</u> earned | C. <u>o</u> wned | D. <u>p</u> leased |
| 10. A. <u>c</u> haos | B. <u>c</u> hilly | C. <u>c</u> himney | D. <u>c</u> harity |

II. In three of these words the second syllable is stressed. In the fourth word the stress is not put on the second syllable. Find and Circle the word in which the second syllable is not stressed.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|----------------|-----------------|---------------|
| 11. A. recommend | B. involve | C. industrial | D. community |
| 12. A. photograph | B. prospective | C. essential | D. respective |
| 13. A. photographer | B. prospect | C. admire | D. commercial |
| 14. A. original | B. collection | C. goalkeeper | D. relax |
| 15. A. origin | B. collect | C. relation | D. decide |
| 16. A. travelling | B. particular | C. professional | D. explain |
| 17. A. occasion | B. improve | C. session | D. career |
| 18. A. industrial | B. confidence | C. intend | D. encourage |
| 19. A. communicate | B. teardrop | C. apartment | D. department |
| 20. A. communal | B. discover | C. attack | D. package |

III. Circle the best answer A, B, C or D to complete each sentence.

21. The information is not updated yet so it might you.
 A. mistake B. mislead C. misgive D. miscarry
22. She her voice because she had a sore throat.
 A. missed B. lost C. broken D. fell
23. Does this river into the Pacific Ocean?
 A. run B. supply C. flow D. blow
24. Don't while I'm speaking.
 A. interfere B. intrude C. interrupt D. interchange
25. He worked very hard so he the prize.
 A. worth B. justifies C. supports D. deserves
26. After ninety minutes of play, the result was a 2 : 2.
 A. fair B. draw C. equal D. balance
27. My teacher asked me not to mistakes again.
 A. make B. create C. put D. do

28. The boys saw the thieves their escape in a red car.
 A. run B. get
 C. make D. do
29. Are you sure he will? We have been waiting for him for hours..
 A. turn out B. turn up
 C. turn down D. turn off
30. They have done so many bad things and now it's time they paid the
 A. price B. expense
 C. fine D. cost

IV. Choose a, b, c or d for each of the following sentences.

31. There is water below the earth's surface everywhere.
 A. most B. most of
 C. almost D. in
32. heat from the sun there would be no life on earth.
 A. Except B. Without
 C. If there is no D. Despite
33. The north we go, the we are to meet high temperatures.
 A. far / less likely B. farther / likely
 C. farther / less likely D. farthest / least likely
34. "Does John dress well?"
 "..... is not important."
 A. A person wears B. What does a person wear
 C. What a person wears D. What a person does wear
35. "Why is Janet so spoiled?"
 "She is accustomed to whatever she wants."
 A. have B. had
 C. she has D. having
36. "She is an excellent professor."
 "Yes, she is better than teacher we have."
 A. some other B. any other
 C. some D. any
37. "Where should we go?"
 "Try do find"
 A. Gate Three B. Third Gate
 C. Three Gate D. Gate Third
38. I don't think we are on the right road. We someone.
 A. had better ask B. should better ask
 C. had better asked D. have better ask
39. It is no use to school if you to work hard.
 A. going /do not ready B. to go /do not ready
 C. going /are not ready D. go / are not ready
40. Do you your own bed, or do you have it?
 A. do / to do B. do / made
 C. make / made D. make / to make

V. The four underlined words or phrases are marked A, B, C or D. Identify the one underlined expression that is not correct. Circle and correct it.

41. People whom volunteer to work in India spend up to six months at a time in the south of India.
A B C D
42. My computer helps me manage my time better, but it is not as personal like a phone call.
A B C D
43. Because I use my voice so much, I like to rest my voice and just listen to music when I waken up.
A B C D
44. I was glad to be earning any money and at least I got to the famous names each night.
A B C D
45. There was a problem with the engine, so we had to wait in ages at the station while a mechanic checked things.
A B C D
46. The first postage stamps issued in New York City in 1842.
A B C D
47. Most polar seals retreat to open water during the winter, but a few types have learn to survive on and under the ice all year round.
A B C D
48. The counterpart of a negative electrons is the positive proton.
A B C D
49. Every human typically have twenty-three pairs of chromosomes in most cells.
A B C D
50. Not everyone realizes that the most largest organ of the human body is the skin.
A B C D

VI. Choose the sentence A, B, C or D nearest in meaning to the one in *italic*.

51. *He now goes to work on his bicycle instead of by car.*
A. He still goes to work by car but more often on his bicycle.
B. He has now stopped driving to work and goes by bicycle.
C. He has never gone to work in his car but always on his bicycle.
D. Since he bought the car, he has never used the bicycle to go to work.
52. *We're surprised to hear that our team won the match.*
A. We're sure that our team are going to win the match.
B. It's hard to believe that our team have lost the match.
C. It's almost certain that our team will lose the match.
D. We thought that our team would lose the match.

53. *Brown was last seen in July 1928.*
A. Brown has not been able to see since July 1928.
B. No one has seen Brown since 1928.
C. Brown didn't see anyone in July 1928.
D. No one saw Brown until July 1928.
54. *James was too powerful to be afraid of the workers.*
A. James was powerful enough but he was afraid of the workers.
B. James was weak enough to have a healthy fear of the workers.
C. James was strong enough not to fear the workers.
D. James was very powerful and the workers feared him.
55. *I wish they would start.*
A. I hope they'll soon start.
B. I'm pleased they haven't started yet.
C. I'm sorry they aren't going to start.
D. I'm glad they've started.
56. *There's nothing he likes more than a glass of beer.*
A. He doesn't drink beer.
B. He always likes more than one glass of beer.
C. He likes a glass of beer very much.
D. He probably likes whisky more than beer.
57. *Jane says she oughtn't to eat so many sweet things.*
A. Jane says she should eat fewer sweet things.
B. Jane says she won't eat so many sweet things.
C. Jane says she has never eaten sweet things before.
D. Jane says she mustn't eat any sweet things.
58. *If you didn't tell her our plans, she wouldn't argue with us.*
A. Don't tell her our plans, and then she won't argue with us.
B. Tell her our plans or she'll argue with us.
C. She argued with us because she wanted to know our plans.
D. She didn't argue with us because she knew our plans already.
59. *How should I know if this bus goes to Oxford Street?*
A. Can you tell me if this bus goes to Oxford Street?
B. How do you know this bus goes to Oxford Street?
C. This bus should go to Oxford Street, I know.
D. I don't know if this bus goes to Oxford Street.
60. *Will you lengthen these trousers for me?*
A. Will you make these trousers shorter for me?
B. Can you make these trousers longer for me?
C. Will these trousers be too long for me?
D. Do you think these trousers are too short for me?

VII. Choose A, B, C or D for each of the following blanks.

THE FLYING AUNTIES

Few passengers on the British Airways to Hong Kong which took off London Airport on Saturday 7th August, were (61) that their flight was setting a record for the company. In fact, their plane was carrying 112 'unaccompanied minors' – the largest (62) of children travelling without parents or guardians ever to have flown on a (63) flight. Most of these children, aged from six (64), were returning to Hong Kong after taking three –week English (65) at various language schools as (66) an exchange scheme.

The children were not left to their own devices, (67) Airline rules say that children under twelve can only fly if accompanied (68) an adult. So, a group of three 'aunties' and one 'uncle' flew with them to (69) them entertained and (70) with any problems that might arise. They are part of a British Airways team known as the 'flying aunties'. These are BA employees who volunteer, in their own time, to (71) an escorted service for unaccompanied minors to both European and long-haul (72) Once in the air, there is a range of activities available to the youngsters (73) computer games, colouring books and soft drinks on tap. In (74), the children have the 'aunties' all to themselves for such numbers of (75) do not take on their duties.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|--------------|-----------------|---------------|
| 61. A. realized | B. thought | C. aware | D. known |
| 62. A. count | B. amount | C. number | D. quantity |
| 63. A. unique | B. solo | C. single | D. lone |
| 64. A. upwards | B. forwards | C. afterwards | D. backwards |
| 65. A. classes | B. courses | C. studies | D. lessons |
| 66. A. linked to | B. long as | C. part of | D. along with |
| 67. A. however | B. although | C. altogether | D. moreover |
| 68. A. from | B. by | C. with | D. at |
| 69. A. hold | B. get | C. help | D. keep |
| 70. A. manage | B. deal | C. solve | D. bother |
| 71. A. provide | B. produce | C. pretend | D. present |
| 72. A. departures | B. routes | C. destinations | D. arrivals |
| 73. A. regarding | B. composing | C. containing | D. including |
| 74. A. further | B. addition | C. extra | D. plus |
| 75. A. staff | B. crew | C. team | D. group |

VIII. Read this passage carefully and then choose the best answer A, B, C or D to questions below.

Telecommuting is some form of computer communication between employees' homes and offices. For employees whose jobs involve sitting at a terminal or word processor entering data or typing reports, the location of the computer is of no consequence. If the machine can communicate over telephone lines, when the work is completed, employees can dial the office computer and

transmit the material to their employers. A recent survey in *USA Today* estimates that there are approximately 8.7 million telecommuters. But although the numbers are rising annually, the trend does not appear to be as significant as its cover story a few years ago. Why hasn't telecommuting become so popular?

Clearly, change simply takes time. But in addition, there has been active resistance on the part of many managers. These executives claim that supervising the telecommuters in a large work force scattered across the country would be too difficult or, at least, systems for managing them are not yet developed, thereby complicating the manager's responsibilities.

It is also true that employees who are given the option of telecommuting are often reluctant to accept the opportunity. Most people feel that they need regular interaction with a group, and many are concerned that they will not have the same consideration for advancement if they are not more visible in the office setting. Some people feel that even when a space in their homes is set aside as a work area, they never nearly get away from the office.

76. *With which of the following topics is the passage primarily concerned?*

- A. The advantages of telecommuting.
- B. A definition of telecommuting.
- C. An overview of telecommuting.
- D. The failure of telecommuting.

77. *How many American workers are involved in telecommuting?*

- A. More than predicted in *Business Week*.
- B. More than 8 million.
- C. Fewer than last year.
- D. Fewer than estimated in *USA Today*.

78. *The word **resistance** in the passage could best be replaced by*

- A. alteration
- B. participation
- C. opposition
- D. consideration

79. *The word **them** in the passage refers to*

- A. telecommuters
- B. systems
- C. executives
- D. responsibilities

80. *It can be referred from the passage that the author is*

- A. a telecommuter
- B. the manager of a group of telecommuters
- C. a statistician
- D. a reporter

PRACTICE TEST 3

I. Circle the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of the others in each group.

- | | | | |
|---------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|
| 1. A. police | B. pollen | C. hole | D. poem |
| 2. A. measles | B. tease | C. please | D. measure |
| 3. A. message | B. textile | C. heritage | D. designer |
| 4. A. think | B. those | C. thicken | D. thanks |
| 5. A. picked | B. needed | C. wanted | D. landed |
| 6. A. pots | B. books | C. roofs | D. computers |
| 7. A. accuse | B. tutor | C. buzz | D. tube |
| 8. A. call | B. tall | C. more | D. carol |
| 9. A. piece | B. pet | C. peace | D. needle |
| 10. A. hammer | B. character | C. mango | D. chance |

II. In three of these words the second syllable is stressed. In the fourth word the stress is not put on the second syllable. Find and circle the word in which the second syllable is not stressed.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|
| 11. A. commonwealth | B. apparent | C. compatible | D. compatriot |
| 12. A. enough | B. disturb | C. arrange | D. communism |
| 13. A. another | B. immediate | C. European | D. invade |
| 14. A. betray | B. individual | C. review | D. assistant |
| 15. A. magazine | B. remind | C. inform | D. discovery |
| 16. A. reply | B. durian | C. compete | D. create |
| 17. A. depend | B. secrete | C. eyeball | D. enjoyable |
| 18. A. especial | B. event | C. appropriate | D. feverish |
| 19. A. feudalism | B. percent | C. support | D. include |
| 20. A. alone | B. general | C. together | D. behaviour |

III. Circle the best answer A, B, C or D to complete each sentence.

21. Her mother was extremely worried although it was only a fever.
A. slight B. light C. mild D. weak
22. Be careful! Some of the floor boards had away.
A. damaged B. destroyed C. faded D. rotted
23. The annual of the factory has increased since 2000.
A. products B. outcome C. production D. growth
24. The boy read his mother's letter in the of his bedroom.
A. isolation B. separation C. privacy D. secret
25. If you know what time the lesson starts, look up the
A. calendar B. programme C. outline D. timetable
26. The man was to five years' imprisonment.
A. criticized B. sentenced C. made D. put
27. These magazines will be a valuable to the school library.
A. benefit B. addition C. contribution D. reservation

28. Children should be by their parents on the first day of school.
 A. accompanied B. followed C. involved D. associated
29. After he retired, he badminton.
 A. took after B. took up C. took down D. took off
30. We finally managed to her to come with us.
 A. suggest B. decide C. persuade D. attract

IV. Choose A, B, C or D for each of the following sentences.

31. Switzerland is bordered the north by Germany.
 A. at B. to
 C. in D. on
32. The Swiss thrifty and hard-working.
 A. is B. are
 C. has D. have
33. "I would like to invite all three of you to my party."
 "Well, Susan and I can go, but"
 A. neither can Charles B. Charles can, too
 C. so can Charles D. Charles can't
34. "Jane said that you had read the book three times."
 "Yes, I found it very"
 A. amusingly B. amuse
 C. amusing D. amused
35. "Mr. Sands has come up with a good plan."
 "..... to tell everyone tomorrow?"
 A. ought we B. Must we
 C. Should we D. May we
36. "The students have already gone."
 "Yes, the teacher let them early."
 A. to leave B. leave
 C. leaving D. left
37. "Why are you in such a hurry?"
 "The librarian said it was important that I this book immediately."
 A. returned B. was returning
 C. had returned D. return
38. Accidents
 A. are often caused by carelessness B. are often cost by carelessness
 C. are often cause carelessly D. often cost by careless
39. There are than in that room.
 A. less chairs in this room B. chairs in this room less
 C. fewer chairs in this room D. chairs in this room fewer
40. If everybody the traffic rules, the road will be
 A. obey /much more safer B. obeys /much safer
 C. obey/more safe D. obeys / more safer

V. The four underlined words or phrases are marked A, B, C or D. Identify the one underlined expression that is not correct. Circle and correct it.

41. Mold is extremely destruction to books in a library.
A B C D
42. Most sedimentary rocks start forming when grains of clay, silt, or sandy settle
A B C
in river valleys or on the bottoms of lakes and oceans.
D
43. Alexander Hamilton's advocacy of a strong national government brought he
A B C
into bitter conflict Thomas Jefferson.
D
44. More than half of all stars is in binary or multiple-star systems.
A B C D
45. The common octopus lives lone in a den just big enough for its body.
A B C D
46. When I finally tried to ring home, my phone battery was gone flat.
A B C D
47. One day the leading lady went up with flu and in the afternoon I was told
A B C
I would be on stage that evening.
D
48. Some people find my behaviour very hardly to understand and get quite
A B
cross when I tell them not to contact me before noon.
C D
49. I also use the internet for finding out what other companies as mine are offering.
A B C D
50. If you work in India you will be behaved as an addition to any school or amily
A B C
f that you join in.
D

VI. Choose the sentences (A, B, C or D) nearest in meaning to the one in italic.

51. *He said an office job was the last thing he wanted.*
A. He wanted to work in an office very much.
B. He said his last job was in an office.
C. He said he wanted his last job to be in an office.
D. He didn't want an office job at all.
52. *"Joe has a lot on his mind." Mrs. Baker said.*
A. Joe can't quite decide what to do.
B. Joe is worried about several things.
C. Joe has refused to do something important.
D. Joe has a wonderful mind.

53. *I would tell you the answer if I knew.*
A. When I know the answer, I'll tell you.
B. I knew the answer and wished to tell you.
C. I don't know the answer so can't tell you.
D. I do know the answer but I'm not going to tell you.
54. *Would you mind not turning on the lights?*
A. I notice the lights aren't turned on.
B. May I turn on the lights?
C. Please don't turn on the lights.
D. Don't you want to turn on the lights?
55. *He missed his chance of getting that job.*
A. He didn't get that job.
B. He may still have a chance of getting that job.
C. He refused to accept that job.
D. He took his chance and got the job.
56. *Neither Robert nor Charles can use a typewriter.*
A. Robert can't use a typewriter but Charles can.
B. Charles is a better typist than Robert.
C. Robert can't type and Charles can't either.
D. Charles is unable to type, but Robert can type a little.
57. *She is sure to come to the library.*
A. I'm sure she came to the library.
B. She'll surely come to the library.
C. She is certain she came to the library.
D. She knows they will come to the library.
58. *I wish you would see a doctor.*
A. I'm glad the doctor is coming.
B. I don't mind if you go to a doctor.
C. I hope a doctor came to see you.
D. I think you ought to go to a doctor.
59. *She wouldn't take her baby to the hospital.*
A. They won't let her take the baby to the hospital.
B. She's afraid to take her baby to the hospital.
C. She can't possibly take her baby to the hospital.
D. She refused to take her baby to the hospital.
60. *Smith gave back nearly all the money he stole from the Motor Company.*
A. Smith spent nearly all the money he stole on a motor car.
B. Most of the money that Smith stole was given to other people.
C. Smith returned most of the money he stole to the Motor Company.
D. Smith hid nearly all the money he stole at the Motor Company.

VII. Read the passage and choose A, B, C or D for each of the following blanks.

TEDDY BEARS

The history of the teddy bear goes back no further than 1903. In that year, a cartoon (61) in an American newspaper showing President Theodore (Teddy) Roosevelt (62) to shoot a bear cub on a hunting expedition. Soon after this, an enterprising toy shop owner in New York made some toy bears and (63) them in his shop window with a sign that (64) 'Teddy's bear'. These bears proved to be so popular that they soon sold (65) and it wasn't long before a factory was established to (66) advantage of the great (67) for these new toys.

At about the same time, the Steiff toy factory in Germany had introduced a (68) of soft toys, made (69) mohair and wood shavings, with movable heads and limbs. (70) the popularity of teddy bears in the USA, Steiff decided to (71) making these as well and they were modeled (72) the real bears in Stuttgart zoo. It is these early Steiff bears that are now most eagerly sought (73) by collectors.

These days, teddy bears are a good investment for people who want to sell them years later at a much (74) price. However, it's obvious that most teddy bear lovers collect them for (75) rather than profit.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|---------------|---------------|-----------------|
| 61. A. remarked | B. approached | C. appeared | D. reported |
| 62. A. defending | B. reversing | C. denying | D. refusing |
| 63. A. displayed | B. published | C. introduced | D. demonstrated |
| 64. A. said | B. wrote | C. spoke | D. named |
| 65. A. out | B. up | C. off | D. away |
| 66. A. take | B. find | C. make | D. get |
| 67. A. claim | B. order | C. demand | D. request |
| 68. A. grade | B. chain | C. kind | D. range |
| 69. A. along with | B. down from | C. up for | D. out of |
| 70. A. Given | B. As | C. Although | D. Since |
| 71. A. enter | B. put | C. set | D. begin |
| 72. A. on | B. at | C. with | D. in |
| 73. A. through | B. to | C. after | D. for |
| 74. A. hotter | B. harder | C. heavier | D. higher |
| 75. A. charm | B. purpose | C. choice | D. pleasure |

VIII. Read this passage carefully and then choose the best answer A, B, C or D to questions below.

The Peales were a distinguished family of American artists. Charles Wilson is best remembered for his portraits of leading figures of the American revolution. He painted portraits of Franklin and Jefferson, and over a dozen of George Washington. His life size portrait of his sons Raphaëlle and Titian was so realistic that George Washington reportedly once tipped his hat to the figures in the picture.

Charles Wilson Peale gave up painting in this middle age and devoted his life to the Peale Museum, which he founded in Philadelphia. The work's first popular museum of art and natural science, it featured paintings by Peale and his family as well as displays of animals in their natural settings. Peale found the animals himself and devised a method of taxidermy to make the exhibits more lifelike. The museum's most popular display was the skeleton of a mastodon – a huge extinct elephant – which Peale unearthed on a New York farm in 1801.

Three of Peale's seventeen children were also famous artists. Raphaelle Peale often painted still life of flowers, fruit, and cheese. His works show the same luminosity and attention to detail that the works of the Dutch masters show. In the late eighteenth century, however, portraiture was the rage, and so Raphaelle Peale found few buyers for his still life at the time. His brother Rembrandt studied under his brother and painted portraits of many noted people, including one of George Washington. Another brother, Rubens Peale, painted mostly landscapes and portraits.

James Peale, the brother of Charles Wilson Peale, specialized in miniatures. His daughter Sarah Miriam Peale was probably the first professional female portrait painter in America.

76. *What is the main topic of the passage?*

- A. The life of Charles Wilson Peale.
- B. Portraiture in the 18th century.
- C. The Peale Museum.
- D. A family of artists.

77. *The author probably mentioned that Washington 'tipped his hat to the figures in the painting' to indicate that*

- A. Charles Wilson Peale's painting was very lifelike.
- B. Washington respected Charles Wilson Peale's work.
- C. Washington was friendly with Raphaelle and Titian Peale.
- D. the painting of the two brothers was extremely large.

78. *Which of the following questions about the Peale Museum does the passage NOT supply enough information to answer?*

- A. Who found and prepared its animal exhibits?
- B. In what city was it located?
- C. Where did its most popular exhibit come from?
- D. In what year was it founded?

79. *According to the passage, Rembrandt Peale and his father both painted*

- A. miniatures
- B. portraits of George Washington
- C. paintings of flowers, fruit, and cheese
- D. pictures of animals

80. *The author's attitude toward the Peales is generally*

- A. envious
- B. puzzled
- C. admiring
- D. disappointed

PRACTICE TEST 4

I. Circle the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of the others in each group.

- | | | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| 1. A. <u>ac</u> count | B. <u>b</u> ound | C. <u>m</u> ount | D. <u>th</u> ought |
| 2. A. <u>a</u> mount | B. <u>ap</u> prehend | C. <u>ap</u> proach | D. <u>ap</u> proval |
| 3. A. <u>or</u> chestra | B. <u>me</u> adow | C. <u>e</u> nemy | D. <u>e</u> migrate |
| 4. A. <u>th</u> orough | B. <u>Th</u> ursday | C. <u>th</u> us | D. <u>th</u> ery |
| 5. A. <u>l</u> ow | B. <u>c</u> ry | C. <u>t</u> in | D. <u>t</u> iny |
| 7. A. <u>pl</u> ug | B. <u>h</u> ut | C. <u>d</u> ull | D. <u>p</u> ull |
| 8. A. <u>c</u> one | B. <u>s</u> ome | C. <u>s</u> um | D. <u>l</u> ove |
| 9. A. <u>w</u> ave | B. <u>e</u> ngage | C. <u>day</u> light | D. <u>h</u> ostage |
| 10. A. <u>or</u> chestra | B. <u>ch</u> arming | C. <u>sch</u> ool | D. <u>ch</u> emical |

II. In three of these words the first syllable is stressed. In the fourth word the stress is not put on the first syllable. Find and circle the word in which the first syllable is not stressed.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|
| 11. A. interrupt | B. retangle | C. internet | D. triangle |
| 12. A. medical | B. business | C. instead | D. company |
| 13. A. valuable | B. interrupt | C. pocket | D. brochure |
| 14. A. advertise | B. difference | C. secondary | D. connect |
| 15. A. encyclopedia | B. recently | C. illustrate | D. access |
| 16. A. dictionary | B. laptop | C. freelance | D. musician |
| 17. A. struggle | B. promoter | C. concert | D. promise |
| 18. A. conductor | B. stationery | C. solitary | D. personal |
| 19. A. loneliness | B. specialist | C. account | D. colleague |
| 20. A. model | B. biscuit | C. area | D. appointment |

III. Circle the best answer A, B, C or D to complete each sentence.

21. People should smoking for the sake of health.
A. refuse B. stop C. deny D. fight
22. The motorbike was badly smashed up but the rider escaped without any
A. injury B. wound C. destruction D. damage
23. The rotten oranges should be so as not to affect the others in the basket.
A. thrown in B. thrown over C. thrown back D. thrown out
24. He used to roam the country but now he has a life.
A. stable B. settled C. firm D. still
25. There has been a great for motorbikes in Vietnam for the last 10 years.
A. urge B. request C. demand D. application
26. I am going to the library to these books.
A. rotate B. alter C. shelter D. exchange
27. It's usual for doctors to take our when we are ill.
A. temperature B. heat C. test D. body
28. I am bringing an umbrella in it rains in the evening.
A. event B. circumstance C. occasion D. case

29. He apologized for his mistakes and said he didn't any offence.
A. intend B. propose C. deliberate D. determine
30. your head! The doorway is not very high.
A. Care B. Make C. Mind D. Bother

IV. Choose A, B, C or D for each of the following sentences.

31. Unlike other Asian states, Singapore has raw materials.
A. hardly no B. any hardly C. hardly some D. hardly any
32. So far three houses
A. are built B. were built C. have built D. have been built
33. You ought to do some work, ... sitting there reading the paper.
A. in spite of B. in addition to C. instead of D. in accordance with
34. What's taking an entrance exam?
A. like B. alike C. likely D. look like
35. The student, ... his lesson thoroughly, was prepared for the exam.
A. to study B. studying C. studied D. having studied
36. The body of a fish is quite different from a land animal.
A. Ø B. one of C. that of D. those of
37. "I can understand everything Betty says."
"But her brother speaks she does."
A. better than B. clearer than C. more clear than D. as good as
38. "Do you want me to take you to the bus?"
"No, I'll get there"
A. in some way B. by some means C. with a car D. somehow
39. "I'm going out now."
"Would you mind me the key to the house?"
A. leave B. leaving C. to leave D. leaves
40. "Why are you here and not in the library?"
"I guess I'm tired studying."
A. of B. with C. for D. by

V. The four underlined words or phrases are marked A, B, C or D. Identify the one underlined expression that is not correct. Circle and correct it.

41. The food is famous for their variety of spices, vegetables and fruit and many people are vegetarians.
A B C D
42. Once upon a time I would have asked for a company's brochure or informations pack, but nowadays most companies advertise on their own websites.
A B C D
43. I tell them it's nothing personally but they still sound offended.
A B C D
44. The critics loved my performance and I've never been out work since.
A B C D

45. The guard offered to lend me his mobile but I just thanked him about that.
 A B C D
46. The vacuum tube did an important contribution to the early growth of radio
 A B C D
 and television.
47. This musical instrument is the most complex and most large of all the .
 A B C
plucked keyboard instruments.
 D
48. There are more than eighty-four million specimens in the National Museum
 A B
 of Natural History's collection of biological, geological, archeological,
 C
 and anthropology treasures.
 D
49. The total thickness of the ventricular walls of the heart are about three times that
 A B C D
 of the atria.
50. Never in my life I have seen such a big horse.
 A B C D

VI. Choose the sentence (A, B, C or D) nearest in meaning to the one in *italic*.

51. *I think it's just possible he'll get the job.*
 A He could get the job, but I'll be surprised if he does.
 B I don't think he can possibly get the job.
 C He can, and almost certainly will, get the job.
 D If he tried harder, he would get the job.
52. *Tommy must be having a bath.*
 A Tommy has got to have a bath.
 B Tommy very much enjoys having a bath.
 C If Tommy wants a bath, he can have one.
 D It's certain Tommy is having a bath.
53. *I've a good mind to start learning Russian.*
 A I'm clever enough to start learning Russian.
 B I think I'll start learning Russian.
 C I've started learning Russian and I enjoy it.
 D The Russian I've learnt is very useful to me.
54. *We can quite easily do without a second bathroom.*
 A We're managing quite well without using other bathroom.
 B Life is easy when you have two bathrooms.
 C We've got one bathroom, and we don't need another.
 D It's quite easy to build a second bathroom in a house.

55. *She told me she had to be home by ten o'clock.*
 A. She told me she was at home at ten o'clock.
 B. She said it was necessary for her to get home before ten o'clock.
 C. She told me that she would be going home at ten o'clock.
 D. She said that she usually reached her home before ten o'clock.
56. *Tom asked the woman if she was married.*
 A. Tom asked the woman if she would marry him.
 B. "Are you married?" Tom said to the woman.
 C. The woman told Tom that she was married.
 D. "Do you want to get married?" Tom asked the woman.
57. *David is thought to be a good actor.*
 A. David isn't a good actor at present.
 B. David thinks he's a good actor.
 C. We all think David may be a good actor in the future.
 D. People think that David is a good actor.
58. *Our teacher gave us some news which seemed too good to be true.*
 A. We couldn't easily believe the news because it was very good.
 B. It was excellent news, so we knew it must be true.
 C. The news he gave us was good, but of course it wasn't true.
 D. Our teacher told us that true news is always good news.
59. *I'll break a promise if I tell you her name.*
 A. I don't know her name so I can't promise to tell you.
 B. If I make a promise, I won't tell you her name.
 C. I've made a promise not to tell you her name.
 D. I'll tell you her name, because I didn't promise not to.
60. *She just isn't quite tall enough to reach up and open the door.*
 A. She can't reach up to open the door because she's too short.
 B. She isn't tall, but she can just manage to reach up and open the door.
 C. She's much too short to reach up and open the door.
 D. She's quite tall, but she still can't reach up to open the door.

VII. Choose A, B, C or D for each of the following blanks.

MUSIC

Nobody knows for certain what the origin of music was. Music is certainly older than poetry and painting but as early man had no way of (61) it, we can only (62) what it sounded like. Watching a child (63) on a drum with its hands or a (64) of wood, it is easy to see that this is the simplest of instruments. It does not (65) much effort to produce a rhythm on it.

Wall paintings show what some of the first instruments (66) like. Early civilizations had already discovered the three basic (67)

of producing music: blowing into a tube, striking an object, and scraping a string. We know that western music comes from the (68) Greeks. The musical scales we use now are (69) on certain sequences of notes which the Greeks used to create a particular (70)

Until the sixteenth century, most players of instruments were (71) performers, but as music became more (72), orchestras and musical groups began to (73) This (74) about the writing of music to be played by several musicians at one time. This can certainly be (75) the birth of modern music.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|-------------|----------------|---------------|
| 61. A. recording | B. playing | C. producing | D. performing |
| 62. A. think | B. reckon | C. guess | D. realize |
| 63. A. hitting | B. knocking | C. crashing | D. banging |
| 64. A. slice | B. point | C. piece | D. shape |
| 65. A. make | B. call | C. take | D. do |
| 66. A. looked | B. appeared | C. felt | D. sounded |
| 67. A. forms | B. manners | C. systems | D. ways |
| 68. A. ancient | B. old | C. aged | D. antique |
| 69. A. raised | B. based | C. established | D. supported |
| 70. A. spirit | B. temper | C. mood | D. humour |
| 71. A. separate | B. lonely | C. unique | D. single |
| 72. A. widespread | B. enlarged | C. expanded | D. extended |
| 73. A. turn | B. appear | C. spring | D. be |
| 74. A. produced | B. affected | C. caused | D. brought |
| 75. A. appointed | B. called | C. decided | D. named |

VIII. Read this passage carefully and then choose the best answer A, B, C or D to questions below.

Another critical factor that plays a part in susceptibility to colds is age. A study done by the University of Michigan School of Public Health revealed particulars that seem to hold true for the general population. Infants are the most cold-ridden group, averaging more than six colds in their first year. Boys have more colds than girls up to the age of three. After the age of three, girls are more susceptible than boys, and teenage girls average three colds a year to boys' two.

The general incidence of colds continues to decline into maturity. Elderly people who are in good health have as few as one or two colds annually. One exception is found among people in their twenties, especially women, who show a rise in cold infections, because people in this age group are most likely to have young children. Adults who delay having children until their thirties and forties experience the same sudden increase in cold infections.

The study also found that economics plays an important role. As income increases, the frequency at which colds are reported in the family decreases. Families with the lowest income suffer about a third more colds than families at the

lower end. Lower income generally forces people to live in more cramped quarters than those typically occupied by wealthier people, and crowding increases the opportunities for the cold virus to travel from person to person. Low income may also adversely influence diet. The degree to which poor nutrition affects susceptibility to colds is not yet clearly established, but an inadequate diet is suspected of lowering resistance generally.

76. *The paragraph that precedes this passage most probably deals with*
- A. minor diseases other than colds.
 - B. the recommended treatment of colds.
 - C. a factor that affects susceptibility to colds.
 - D. methods of preventing colds among elderly people.
77. *What does the author claim about the study discussed in the passage?*
- A. It contains many inconsistencies.
 - B. It specializes in children.
 - C. It contradicts the results of earlier studies in the field.
 - D. Its results apparently are relevant for the population as a whole.
78. *There is information in the second paragraph of the passage to support which of the following conclusions?*
- A. Men are more susceptible to colds than women.
 - B. Children affect their parents with colds.
 - C. People who live in a cold climate have more colds than those who live in a warm one.
 - D. People who don't have children are more susceptible to colds than those who do.
79. *The author's main purpose in writing the last paragraph of the passage is to*
- A. explain how cold viruses are transmitted.
 - B. prove that a poor diet causes colds.
 - C. discuss the relationship between income and frequency of colds.
 - D. discuss the distribution of income among the people in the study.
80. *The author's tone in this passage could best be described as*
- A. neutral and objective
 - B. humorous
 - C. tentative but interested
 - D. highly critical

PRACTICE TEST 5

I. Circle the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of the others in each group.

- | | | | |
|---------------------------|------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. A. <u>p</u> opular | B. <u>b</u> ody | C. <u>k</u> nowledge | D. <u>c</u> omfort |
| 2. A. <u>b</u> ought | B. <u>sh</u> out | C. <u>o</u> wl | D. <u>a</u> bound |
| 3. A. <u>c</u> ease | B. <u>e</u> ase | C. <u>m</u> eadow | D. <u>d</u> ecrease |
| 4. A. <u>w</u> ithout | B. <u>w</u> ith | C. <u>f</u> ifth | D. <u>h</u> ealth |
| 5. A. <u>ch</u> ase | B. <u>a</u> maze | C. <u>g</u> rand | D. <u>l</u> aziness |
| 6. A. <u>f</u> ill | B. <u>t</u> ill | C. <u>t</u> itle | D. <u>m</u> ill |
| 7. A. <u>bro</u> therhood | B. <u>h</u> ook | C. <u>st</u> ood | D. <u>t</u> ool |
| 8. A. <u>m</u> orning | B. <u>m</u> ourn | C. <u>t</u> our | D. <u>p</u> our |
| 9. A. <u>r</u> ange | B. <u>f</u> oggy | C. <u>h</u> uge | D. <u>g</u> ymnastics |
| 10. A. <u>ch</u> in | B. <u>ch</u> oir | C. <u>ch</u> ip | D. <u>ch</u> impanzee |

II. In three of these words the first syllable is stressed. In the fourth word the stress is not put on the first syllable. Find and circle the word in which the first syllable is not stressed.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|----------------|-----------------|-------------|
| 11. A. nevertheless | B. adjust | C. future | D. possibly |
| 12. A. electricity | B. culture | C. language | D. spirit |
| 13. A. evidence | B. factor | C. standard | D. amaze |
| 14. A. complex | B. passage | C. reliable | D. really |
| 15. A. network | B. overall | C. horizon | D. exercise |
| 16. A. ensure | B. medal | C. journalist | D. polar |
| 17. A. major | B. signify | C. balance | D. succeed |
| 18. A. landlord | B. usable | C. universal | D. customer |
| 19. A. manager | B. fortunate | C. intellectual | D. ordinary |
| 20. A. contrast | B. intelligent | C. rooftop | D. organize |

III. Circle the best answer A, B, C or D to complete each sentence.

21. The next of the school play will be on Monday at 6.30 p.m.
 A. drama B. exposition C. performance D. exhibition
22. Is anyone to fish in this river?
 A. borne B. let C. allowed D. admitted
23. There are many on television where a team of people have to answer questions.
 A. queries B. riddles C. inquiries D. quizzes
24. He £ 5,000 in stocks and shares.
 A. inserted B. installed C. invested D. inducted
25. He went to a school which good manners and self-discipline..
 A. grew B. cultivated C. planted D. blossomed
26. He's not very sensible as far as money are concerned.
 A. things B. points C. aspects D. matters
27. A child's first five years are important as far as learning is
 A. hit B. touched C. worried D. concerned

28. You should be very to your teachers for their help.
 A. thankful B. thanking C. grateful D. considerate
29. That cupboard must always be carefully locked.
 A. guarded B. shut C. closed D. kept
30. The bicycle was moving so fast that its rider could not an accident.
 A. leave B. avoid C. miss D. stop

★ **IV. Choose A, B, C or D for each of the following sentences.**

31. The main difference living and non-living things is that all living things respond changes in their surroundings, grow and reproduce themselves.
 A. between / with B among / with
 C. between / to D. among / to
32. The earth is not a completely solid ball of rock, but various layers.
 A. makes up of B. makes up with
 C. is made up of D. is made up with
33. "Is this pattern important?"
 "It's to study well."
 A.that important B. very important
 C. too important D. important enough
- * 34. "This silver vase is tarnished."
 "In my opinion, it needs"
 A. to be polish B. polishing
 C. polished D. being polished
35. "Are you sorry that you didn't take pictures?"
 "Yes, I regret any."
 A. not to take B. that I not take
 C. not taking D. to not taken
36. She was busy a variety of articles to the customers.
 A. with introducing B. introducing
 C. for introducing D. in introducing
37. Would you be so kind lend me your new pen?
 A. to B. as
 C. enough to D. as to
38. He ran away he should be seen.
 A. though B. for
 C. if D. lest
39. "Did he make any comments?"
 "Yes, he said it was imperative that we on time tomorrow."
 A. had been B. were
 C. have been D. be
40. "I can't understand how you missed the exit."
 "Well, it was so dark"
 A. we could see the road signs hardly B. hardly could we see the road signs
 C. we could see hardly the road signs D. we could hardly see the road signs

V. The four underlined words or phrases are marked A, B, C or D. Identify the one underlined expression that is not correct. Circle and correct it.

41. The horses used to playing polo are not of any special breed or of any definite size.
A B C D

42. The type of jazz known as "swing" was introduced by Duke Ellington
A B
when he wrote and records "It Don't Mean a Thing if It Ain't Got That Swing".
C D

43. After he married widow Martha, they come to reside at Mount Vernon.
A B C D

44. The surface of Mars is very complex and consists of a mixture of flat deserts,
A B C
craters, volcanoes, and mountainous.
D

45. Only when I am hungry I like eating rice and fish.
A B C D

46. When we eventually arrived almost three hours late, the platform was in
A B C
completely darkness.
D

47. I wanted to go to university but couldn't decide what for to study.
A B C D

48. It must be the same for singers, and, who knows, maybe teachers and
A B
lecturers get fed up with hearing the sound of their own voice.
C D

49. My parents recently bought a new computer, so they let me to have their
A B C
old one, which is still very good.
D

50. The rainy seasons in June, July and October keep the climate
A B
more cooler, and do not interfere with daily life.
C D

VI. Choose the sentence (A, B, C or D) nearest in meaning to the one in italic.

51. *If he doesn't want to work, he shouldn't leave school.*

- A. He's sorry he left school and began work.
- B. He isn't interested in working and hasn't left school.
- C. He hasn't begun work yet but has already left school.
- D. He's still at school but would like to work as soon as possible.

52. *I've always wanted to spend a day in Kew Gardens.*

- A. I spend a day in Kew Gardens as often as I can.
- B. I would like very much to spend a day in Kew Gardens.
- C. A day in Kew Gardens would be nice, but it isn't possible.
- D. Visitors to Kew Gardens must agree to stay there all day.

53. *"You must be the mother of these children," the doctor said to her.*
A. He told her she could be the children's mother if she wanted.
B. He said, "I'll force you to be the mother of these children."
C. He told her she must take better care of the children.
D. He said to her, "You're these children's mother, aren't you?"
54. *It was a mistake for her to marry Roger.*
A. She and Roger weren't married in the right way.
B. Roger didn't want to get married so it was a mistake.
C. She did the wrong thing when she married Roger.
D. She ought to think again before she marries Roger.
55. *"No," he said, "I don't mind getting a newspaper for you."*
A. He told me he didn't remember getting a newspaper for me.
B. "No," he said, "I forgot to get a newspaper for you."
C. At first he refused but then he agreed to get the paper for me.
D. He said, "Yes, I'll get the newspaper for you."
56. *"We're looking for better things in your school report this year," said Jack's father.*
A. Jack's parents are hoping Jack will get a better school report that year.
B. Jack's father is looking for the report, but he can't find it.
C. Jack's parents are glad that this year's report is better than last year's.
D. The parents have the report, but they can't find anything good in it.
57. *I wish the film was being shown tonight.*
A. With any luck the film will be shown tonight.
B. I'm glad we'll be able to see the film tonight.
C. The film wasn't shown tonight after all.
D. I'm sorry the film isn't being shown tonight.
58. *It's time to ask for his help.*
A. He's been asked for help.
B. He ought to be asked for help.
C. At the time he was asked for help.
D. He's now being asked to help.
59. *I hope you take care of your new bicycle.*
A. I hope you ride your new bicycle safely.
B. I hope you like your new bicycle.
C. I wish you good luck with your new bicycle.
D. I hope you look after your new bicycle.
60. *He told me it didn't matter where I sat.*
A. He told me it was better not to sit.
B. He told me he didn't mind if I sat down.
C. He said I could sit where I liked.
D. "What's the matter with your seat?" he asked.

VII. Read the passage and choose A, B, C or D for each of the following blanks.

WHALES

How far would you travel for a good meal? If you were a humpback whale, the answer would be five thousand miles. These large sea animals travel at least that far from their winter home off the (61) of Columbia to their summer (62) areas off Antarctica. The distance covered by some types of whale is amazing, especially when you (63) their enormous size. The blue whale is the largest animal that has ever (64) and it can weigh as much as thirty elephants. It (65) as no surprise, therefore, to hear that ancient folk legends tell of sailors (66) these creatures for islands.

The more we (67) about whales, the more wonderful they seem. Some species can (68) their breath for more than an hour and dive to a (69) of over 2000 metres. They use a system of sounds (70) as echo-location to find the fish they eat and they have further sounds to keep in (71) with each other. The noises they (72) can travel hundreds of miles under water. Some species seem to sing complicated songs which (73) of a number of separate themes, sung in a specific order which can (74) up to half an hour or more. If you ever get the (75) to see one of these great creatures in the wild, you will understand why they have inspired so many legends.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|
| 61. A beach | B. coast | C. seaside | D. ground |
| 62. A feeding | B. dining | C. eating | D. chewing |
| 63. A view | B. think | C. consider | D. believe |
| 64. A been | B. stayed | C. born | D. lived |
| 65. A gets | B. comes | C. goes | D. seems |
| 66. A supposing | B. mixing | C. confusing | D. mistaking |
| 67. A find out | B. look out | C. show up | D. turn up |
| 68. A store | B. keep | C. hold | D. save |
| 69. A depth | B. length | C. width | D. breadth |
| 70. A called | B. known | C. referred | D. named |
| 71. A reach | B. touch | C. call | D. range |
| 72. A provide | B. propose | C. process | D. produce |
| 73. A consist | B. compose | C. include | D. involve |
| 74. A long | B. last | C. play | D. give |
| 75. A break | B. choice | C. chance | D. luck |

VIII. Read this passage carefully and then choose the best answer A, B, C or D to questions below.

A quilt is a bed cover made of squares of material pieced together. Each square consists of two layers filled with a layer of wool or cotton cloth, feathers, or down. Often, the squares are decorated with fancy stitches and designs. According to legend, the earliest pieced quilt was stitched in 1704 by Sarah Sedgewick Everett, wife of the governor of the Massachusetts colony. By 1774 George Washington was buying quilts in Belvoir, Virginia, to take back to Martha in Mount Vernon. As the frontier moved westward, quilting went along. In addition to sleeping under them, homesteaders kept out drafts by hanging quilts over doors and windows. And if the money ran out, quilts were used to pay debts.

For isolated pioneer women, quilts were a source of comfort. Mary Wilman, whose family moved to Texas from Missouri in 1890, recalled the first time she and her mother had to spend a week alone and a dust storm came up. 'The wind blew for three days and the dust was so thick that you couldn't see the barn. My mother quilted all day, and she taught me how to quilt. If it hadn't been for quilting, I think we would have gone crazy.'

Quilting provided an important social function for the women of the frontier as well. At quilting bees, women met to work on quilts and to share the latest news.

Today, however, the homely quilt has become a costly cultural phenomenon. The International Quilt Festival in Houston, Texas, 'world's fair of quilting', attracted only 2,500 people and displayed only 200 quilts when it began a dozen years ago. This year there were more than 20,000 visitors and 5,000 quilts, some of which sold for as much as \$50,000.

76. *According to the legend, who made the first American quilt?*
A. Sarah Sedgewick Everett.
B. The governor of the colony of Massachusetts.
C. Martha Washington.
D. Mary Wilman.
77. *Which of the following is NOT mentioned in the passage as one of the benefits of quilts for pioneers?*
A. They could be used to pay debts.
B. They could be used to help insulate houses.
C. They could provide psychological comfort.
D. They could be worn as warm clothing.
78. *According to the passage, what is a 'quilting bee'?*
A. A type of insect
B. A gathering where women socialize and make quilts.
C. A type of quilt
D. A place where people buy and sell quilts.

79. *Where is the International Quilt Festival held?*
- A. Massachusetts
 - B. Houston, Texas
 - C. Belvoir, Virginia
 - D. Missouri
80. *How many quilts were displayed at the first International Quilt Festival?*
- A. 200
 - B. 2,500
 - C. 5,000
 - D. 20,000

★ PRACTICE TEST 6

I. Circle the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of the others in each group.

- | | | | |
|-------------------------------|------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| 1. A. <u>sou</u> r | B. <u>mou</u> rn | C. <u>hou</u> r | D. <u>amou</u> nt |
| 2. A. <u>cha</u> ri <u>ty</u> | B. <u>ins</u> tall | C. <u>wal</u> let | D. <u>hal</u> l |
| 3. A. <u>de</u> posit | B. <u>de</u> compose | C. <u>Dec</u> ember | D. <u>de</u> adline |
| 4. A. <u>crashed</u> | B. <u>kicked</u> | C. <u>kissed</u> | D. <u>killed</u> |
| 5. A. <u>th</u> umb | B. <u>the</u> oretical | C. <u>th</u> ong | D. <u>th</u> ey |
| 6. A. <u>dis</u> cover | B. <u>div</u> ide | C. <u>div</u> ine | D. <u>decl</u> ine |
| 7. A. <u>skull</u> | B. <u>lux</u> ury | C. <u>sum</u> | D. <u>out</u> put |
| 8. A. <u>pool</u> | B. <u>stood</u> | C. <u>shoot</u> | D. <u>soon</u> |
| 9. A. <u>ex</u> ecute | B. <u>ex</u> ample | C. <u>ex</u> istence | D. <u>ex</u> ecutive |
| 10. A. <u>ch</u> ip | B. <u>ch</u> ampagne | C. <u>che</u> que | D. <u>ch</u> ampion |

II. In three of these words the first syllable is stressed. In the fourth word the stress is not put on the first syllable. Find and circle the word in which the first syllable is not stressed.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|--------------|--------------|----------------|
| 11. A. backpack | B. financial | C. hostel | D. operate |
| 12. A. memory | B. typical | C. reward | D. marketing |
| 13. A. existence | B. technique | C. instinct | D. journey |
| 14. A. welcoming | B. freedom | C. leisure | D. adventure |
| 15. A. worldwide | B. initial | C. safety | D. partner |
| 16. A. incident | B. intention | C. schedule | D. ocean |
| 17. A. public | B. dynamic | C. aircraft | D. January |
| 18. A. stimulate | B. generate | C. secure | D. estimate |
| 19. A. environment | B. famous | C. climate | D. colourful |
| 20. A. modern | B. facility | C. voluntary | D. mountainous |

III. Circle the best answer A, B, C or D to complete each sentence.

21. He in the doorway in order to light his cigarette.
A. arrested B. entered C. paused D. hung
22. When I applied for my passport to be renewed, I had to send a photograph.
A. fresh B. fashionable C. late D. recent
23. When can the students for next year's evening classes?
A. assist B. enroll C. join D. inscribe
24. They gave looking for the children when it grew dark.
A. up B. in C. off D. out E. away
25. The thief was to six months' imprisonment.
A. given B. sentenced C. sent D. charged
26. There's no need to be frightened of the dog; he's quite
A. happy B. harmless C. weak D. cheerful
27. The new magazine about maintenance tomorrow.
A. comes down B. comes off C. comes on D. comes out

28. She did six hours' studying a day for her exam.
A. solid B. heavy C. strong D. big
29. The firm went bankrupt and their shares became
A. priceless B. unworthy C. invaluable D. worthless
30. Many students find it difficult to make meet on their small grants.
A. ends B. points C. circles D. edges

IV. Choose A, B, C or D for each of the following sentences.

31. About a third of the people of Ghana cannot read and write, but the number of children in school growing
A. are / rapid B. is / rapid
C. are / rapidly D. is / rapidly
32. Fish animals with a backbone and a jaw.
A. is cold-blood B. are cold-blood
C. is cold-blooded D. are cold-blooded
- * 33. "What advice did you give the student?"
"Well, I recommended that he to the dean."
A. spoke B. will speak
C. speak D. had spoken
- * 34. "Jane was sorry she missed the picnic."
"Yes, she"
A. regretted that she couldn't go B. regrets that she can't go
C. would regret that she couldn't go D. regretted that she can't go
35. "Who is the new biology professor?"
"He's the man to the secretary now."
A. which is talking B. talking
C. that he is talking D. that talks
36. "Why is Charles angry?"
"The teacher made him the verbs."
A. study B. to study
C. studying D. studies
37. "I'm supposed to catch the afternoon feature."
"Then you should leave now, ...?"
A. shouldn't you B. wouldn't you
C. should you D. might you
38. Today seemed more expensive than usual.
A. most of everything B. almost everything
C. most of everythings D. almost everythings
39. Last night we a great deal from the heat.
A. had suffered B. were suffered
C. suffered D. were suffer
40. Britain has extensive road system.
A. a B. the
C. an D. Ø

V. The four underlined words or phrases are marked A, B, C or D. Identify the one underlined expression that is not correct. Circle and correct it.

41. Ghana is a colourfully country of thick tropical forests, wild savannah or bush and great beaches.

A

B

C

D

42. The computer has made a big difference the way I do things, particular my school work.

A

B

C

D

43. I work in a call centre, it means I'm constantly on the phone.

A

B

C

D

44. I took a year out, do different things and gave myself a breathing space before applying.

A

B

C

D

45. I couldn't see my parents anywhere and I was real worried.

A

B

C

D

46. The brilliantly coloured rhinoceros viper has two or three horns above each nostrils.

A

B

C

D

47. Hardwood comes from broad-leaved deciduous trees, those that lose theirs leaves in winter.

A

B

C

D

48. Some monkeys exhibit patterns of shyness similar to that in human.

A

B

C

D

49. The bones of mammals, not alike those of other vertebrates, show a high degree of differentiation.

A

B

C

D

50. A tapestry consists of a foundation weave, which across are passed

A

B

different coloured threads, forming decorative patterns.

C

D

VI. Choose the sentence (A, B, C or D) nearest in meaning to the one in *italic*.

* 51. *Emily was young, so she didn't want to go to the university.*

A. Emily was young, so she didn't want to go to university.

B. Emily wasn't old enough to leave school, so she didn't go to the university.

C. Emily couldn't go to the university because she wasn't old enough.

D. Young girls like Emily can go to the university.

* 52. *Tom's not a young man. He must be fifty years old.*

A. Tom will be glad when he's fifty years old.

B. Tom is certainly fifty years old; maybe he's more.

C. Tom's much older, but he likes you to think he's only fifty.

D. He's got to be fifty before we can say he's old.

53. *The two boys took photographs of each other.*
 A. The two boys gave each other photographs.
 B. Both boys took photographs of the others.
 C. The boys' photographs were taken by someone else.
 D. Each of the boys took photographs of the other.
54. *Susan ate even more sweets than Mary did.*
 A. Mary ate many sweets but Susan ate still more.
 B. Susan ate many sweets but Mary ate more.
 C. Neither Mary nor Susan ate more than one or two sweets.
 D. Mary was still eating sweets when Susan stopped.
55. *Jack has got to make a report on the accident for the police.*
 A. The police have give Jack the facts of the accident.
 B. Jack has sent a report on the accident to the police.
 C. Jack must see the police report on the accident.
 D. Jack must describe what happened in the accident to the police.
56. *Miss Brown was known to be in New York in 1978.*
 A. In 1979 Miss Brown wished to live in New York.
 B. Miss Brown was quite famous in New York in 1978.
 C. In 1978 New York was well known to Miss Brown.
 D. It's a fact that Miss Brown was in New York in 1978.
57. *In the hope of finding the money, they didn't call the police.*
 A. They found the money, so there was no need to call the police.
 B. They thought they might find the money, so the police weren't called.
 C. They knew they would find the money, so they didn't call the police.
 D. If they found the money or not, they wouldn't call the police.
58. *If you don't spend less, you won't be able to buy the car.*
 A. Don't spend any more and you'll be able to buy the car.
 B. If you buy the car, you won't have to spend less.
 C. Save more and you may be able to buy the car.
 D. If you save even less, you may still be able to buy the car.
59. *Her success is all the thanks I wanted.*
 A. I helped her, but she needn't thank me for her success.
 B. She ought to thank me for helping her to succeed.
 C. She thanked me but I knew she would be successful.
 D. I was surprised by her success so she won't thank me.
60. *I wish David was playing for us today.*
 A. We're lucky that David's playing for us today.
 B. If David's playing for us today, we'll win.
 C. I'm sorry David isn't in our team today.
 D. I hope David will manage to get in the team today.

VII. Read the passage and choose A, B, C or D for each of the following blanks.

SINGING FOR A MUSICAL LIFE

According to a group called The Voices Foundation, everyone has a singing voice as well as a speaking voice somewhere inside them. This, they say, should be encouraged from an early (61) because it provides the best, and the cheapest, (62) on which to build an understanding of music.

(63) the Foundation ideas, lies the teaching of the Hungarian composer Zoltan Kodaly. He observed that song can (64) a key part of the relationship between mother and child almost from birth. This is especially (65) of more traditional societies, like those of West Africa, where some small children are (66) to sing literally hundreds of songs, all of which have been learnt by (67) But many modern children first (68) to an understanding of music when they learn to play an instrument, and (69) some teaching of the theory of music is usually a part of this, their relationship with the music on the (70) is often a mechanical one.

The (71) of the Voices Foundation is that a natural (72) for rhythm, harmony and musical structure, the very (73) we appreciate in the greatest musicians, can only be achieved through the exploration of music with the voice from the start. The foundation has, therefore, (74) itself the task of developing a singing-centred musical education programme that could (75) junior pupils all over the world.

- | | | | |
|------------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|
| 61. A. start | B. life | C. time | D. age |
| 62. A. ground | B. basis | C. root | D. plot |
| 63. A. Behind | B. Beneath | C. Besides | D. Between |
| 64. A. grow | B. do | C. form | D. make |
| 65. A. fact | B. true | C. real | D. actual |
| 66. A. able | B. expert | C. skilled | D. fit |
| 67. A. repeat | B. heart | C. memory | D. mind |
| 68. A. come | B. reach | C. go | D. arrive |
| 69. A. however | B. despite | C. although | D. whether |
| 70. A. lines | B. notes | C. book | D. page |
| 71. A. rule | B. certainty | C. trust | D. belief |
| 72. A. awareness | B. touch | C. grasp | D. feeling |
| 73. A. degrees | B. qualities | C. measures | D. practices |
| 74. A. let | B. set | C. put | D. cut |
| 75. A. benefit | B. favour | C. gain | D. profit |

VIII. Read this passage carefully and then choose the best answer A, B, C or D to questions below.

Humans have struggled against weeds since the beginnings of agriculture. Marring our gardens is one of the milder effects of weeds – any plants that thrive where they are unwanted. They clog waterways, destroy wildlife habitats, and impede farming. Their spread eliminates grazing areas and accounts for one-third of all crop loss. They compete for sunlight, nutrients, and water with useful plants.

The global need for weed control had been answered mainly by the chemical industry. Its herbicides are effective and sometimes necessary, but some pose serious problems, particularly if misused. Toxic compounds threaten animal and public health when they accumulate in food plants, groundwater, and drinking water. They also harm workers who apply them.

In recent years, the chemical industry has introduced several herbicides that are more ecologically sound. Yet new chemicals alone cannot solve the world's weed problems. Hence, scientists are exploring the innate weed-killing powers of living organisms, primarily insects and microorganisms.

The biological agents now in use are environmentally benign and are harmless to humans. They can be chosen for their ability now to attack selected targets and leave crops and other plants untouched. In contrast, some of the most effective chemicals kill virtually all the plants they come in contact with, sparing only those that are naturally resistant or have been genetically modified for resistance. Furthermore, a number of biological agents can be administered only once, after which no added applications are needed. Chemicals typically must be used several times per growing season.

76. *What is the topic of the passage?*

- A. The importance of the chemical industry.
- B. The dangers of toxic chemicals.
- C. Advantages of biological agents over chemical ones.
- D. A proposal to ban the use of all herbicides.

77. *Which of the following statements about the use of chemical agents in herbicides would the author most likely agree?*

- A. It should be increased.
- B. It has become more dangerous recently.
- C. It is safe but inefficient.
- D. It is occasionally required.

78. *Which of the following is NOT given as an advantage of using biological agents over chemical herbicides?*

- A. They are less likely to destroy desirable plants.
- B. They are safer for workers.
- C. They are more easily available.
- D. They do not have to be used as often.

79. *According to the passage, biological agents mainly consist of*
- A. insects and microorganisms.
 - B. useful plants.
 - C. weeds.
 - D. herbicides.
80. *Which of the following best describes the organization of the passage?*
- A. A general idea is introduced and several specific examples are given.
 - B. A recommendation is analyzed and rejected.
 - C. A problem is described and possible solutions are discussed.
 - D. Two possible causes for a phenomenon are compared.

PRACTICE TEST 7

I. Circle the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of the others in each group.

- | | | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. A. <u>fon</u> d | B. <u>pon</u> d | C. <u>o</u> f | D. <u>fol</u> low |
| 2. A. <u>ne</u> arly | B. <u>ne</u> arby | C. <u>he</u> arsay | D. <u>pe</u> arl |
| 3. A. <u>ver</u> bal | B. <u>ser</u> vice | C. <u>ser</u> geant | D. <u>her</u> d |
| 4. A. <u>my</u> thical | B. <u>wid</u> th | C. <u>len</u> gth | D. <u>bo</u> ther |
| 5. A. <u>resta</u> urant | B. <u>hesit</u> ant | C. <u>reluct</u> ant | D. <u>Mexic</u> an |
| 6. A. <u>cup</u> board | B. <u>elabor</u> ate | C. <u>nomi</u> nate | D. <u>giant</u> |
| 7. A. <u>limest</u> one | B. <u>slim</u> | C. <u>lifeline</u> | D. <u>stream</u> line |
| 8. A. <u>aut</u> umn | B. <u>cor</u> ner | C. <u>tor</u> n | D. <u>opp</u> ress |
| 9. A. <u>plag</u> ue | B. <u>plat</u> form | C. <u>hat</u> red | D. <u>er</u> ase |
| 10. A. <u>but</u> cher | B. <u>or</u> chard | C. <u>or</u> chid | D. <u>chin</u> |

II. In three of these words the first syllable is stressed. In the fourth word the stress is not put on the first syllable. Find and circle the word in which the first syllable is not stressed.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| 11. A. satisfy | B. alternative | C. continent | D. India |
| 12. A. magical | B. possible | C. possibility | D. totally |
| 13. A. primary | B. nervous | C. sociable | D. variety |
| 14. A. emergency | B. tropical | C. kingdom | D. lifestyle |
| 15. A. capital | B. regional | C. peaceful | D. allowance |
| 16. A. local | B. excellent | C. determined | D. countryside |
| 17. A. tremendous | B. arrow | C. portrait | D. hospitable |
| 18. A. portray | B. project | C. tourism | D. fluency |
| 19. A. recipe | B. receipt | C. valuable | D. sacrifice |
| 20. A. changeable | B. investment | C. worship | D. symbol |

III. Circle the best answer A, B, C or D to complete each sentence.

21. The goods were displayed so well that she couldn't the temptation to buy.
A. pull B. deny C. miss D. resist
22. His of the aeroplane was correct in every detail and could really fly.
A. shape B. pattern C. design D. model
23. I shall never beat John at tennis; we are clearly not in the same
A. set B. band C. group D. class
24. The room was noisy and not very for studying.
A. suited B. fitted C. proper D. suitable
25. He went to a seaside resort because he was on water-skiing.
A. keen B. enthusiastic C. interested D. affectionate
26. She £ 20 out of the bank very Monday.
A. pulls B. draws C. extracts D. takes
27. a flat with someone is cheaper than living on your own.
A. Dividing B. Sharing C. Cutting D. Halving

28. This year the farmers were just able to gather in the before the fine weather came to an end.
 A. collection B. seed C. harvest D. plant
29. His had always been to become an architect.
 A. study B. want C. ambition D. imagination
30. At parties, people to talk about jobs and money.
 A. habit B. accustom C. tend D. keep

IV. Choose A, B, C or D for each of the following sentences.

31. She'd rather stay home than shopping.
 A. will go B. going
 C. to go D. go
32. The secretary has been busy typing afternoon.
 A. all B. on
 C. in D. during
33. At a bus-stop
 "I miss my old cat. I had it for years."
 "Have you thought of getting a new one?"
 A. I wish I hadn't sold it B. I wish I had a better one
 C. I wish I hadn't gotten it D. I wish I had it repaired
34. On the street:
 "Have you found a good place to eat yet?"
 "Yes. There's a wonderful restaurant right down the street from the school."
 ".....?"
 "Yes. And the food is good too."
 A. Is it really like that B. Do they often go there
 C. Are the prices reasonable D. Do you like good food
35. Greater efforts to increase wheat production must be made if bread shortages avoided.
 A. will be B. can be
 C. are to be D. were to be
36. The settlers at Jamestown lived on wild berries and roots because they had to eat.
 A. nothings B. nothing
 C. nothings else D. nothing else
37. "Did you enjoy the film strip?"
 "Yes, it was very"
 A. informing B. informative
 C. informed D. information
38. "You didn't complete the assignment."
 "I would have if I time."
 A. had had B. could have
 C. have D. had

39. "Was Timothy at the party?"
 "I don't think so. At least, if he, I didn't see him."
 A. had been B. were
 C. was D. would be
40. Many died starvation or disease because they lived in badly conditions.
 A. of / overcrowded B. with / overcrowded
 C. of / overcrowding D. with / overcrowding

V. The four underlined words or phrases are marked A, B, C or D. Identify the one underlined expression that is not correct. Circle and correct it.

41. The works of early American woodcarvers had many artistic qualities,
 A B
 but these craftsmen probably did not think of them as artists.
 C D
42. The neocortex has evolved more recently then other layers of the brain.
 A B C D
43. In space, without gravity for muscles to work against, the body becomes weakly.
 A B C D
44. High blood pressure results from either an increased output of blood from the
 A B
 heart and an increased resistance to its flow through tiny branches of the arteries.
 C D
45. Most of the outer planets has larger swarms of satellites surrounding them.
 A B C D
46. I made my way carefully down the steps and heading for the car park.
 A B C D
47. During that year I got involved in a local theatre group and suddenly realized I
 A B C
 was happier then I'd ever been.
 D
48. Apart from lunch and two short break during the day I'm speaking to people all
 A B C
 day long.
 D
49. Instead having to draw pictures I can get them from the art work package
 A B C
on the computer.
 D
50. He can speaks English as well as can I.
 A B C D

VI. Choose the sentence A, B, C or D nearest in meaning to the one in italic.

51. *I have no idea about his plan to go to Hungary.*
A. I don't want to discuss his plan to go to Hungary.
B. I don't care if he goes to Hungary.
C. I am not aware of his plan to Hungary.
D. I don't think he will go to Hungary.
52. *She hasn't seen her family for years.*
A. She didn't see her family for a long time.
B. It's the last time she saw her family years ago.
C. It's years ago she has seen her family.
D. It's years since she last saw her family.
53. *My sister did as I suggested and decided to go to university.*
A. My sister took my advice and went to university.
B. My sister was suggested by the university to go.
C. My sister followed my advice so she went to university.
D. My sister agreed to go to university as decided.
54. *Thai farmers grow much of the corn we consume in our country.*
A. We consume most of the corn from Thailand.
B. Much of the corn we consume is grown by Thai farmers.
C. Most Thai farmers grow corn in our country.
D. Much of what we consume are grown by Thai farmers.
55. *No parents will put up with their children's bad behaviour.*
A. No! any parents will like their children's bad behaviour.
B. Children's bad behaviour will not be tolerated by their parents.
C. No parents will not suffer their children's bad behaviour.
D. Children's bad behaviour will be tolerant.
56. *The bad weather prevented the train from running.*
A. The bad weather stopped the running train.
B. The train was precluded from running by the nasty weather.
C. The running of the train prevented by the bad weather.
D. The train prevented the bad weather from running.
57. *To my horror, life in the city was so dangerous.*
A. I was horrifying because life was so dangerous in the city.
B. Horrifying, I found the city life so dangerous.
C. I was horrified to find the city life so dangerous.
D. Horrified, the city life was so dangerous to me.
58. *My brother is keen on learning different languages.*
A. My brother would like to learn different languages.
B. It is my brother keenness to learn different languages.
C. Learn different languages is my brother's hobby.
D. Different languages are what my brother want to learn.

59. *I'm sorry I haven't finished my assignment yet.*
 A. It's my sorry not to finish my assignment yet.
 B. I am apologizing not to finish my assignment yet.
 C. Please apologize me for not finishing my assignment yet.
 D. My assignments are not finished yet so I am very sorry.
60. *I have never listened to jazz music before.*
 A. This is the first time I listened to jazz music.
 B. This is the first jazz music I listen to.
 C. This is the first time I have listened to jazz music.
 D. This is the first time I listen to jazz music.

VII. Choose A, B, C or D for each of the following blanks.

POLAR ADVENTURE

In March 1999, Amy Clink, a Brazilian yachtsman and polar adventurer, became the first man to circle Antarctica while staying south of 50 degrees latitude. He (61) the most dangerous sea route in the world. Klink was already (62) known because in 1984 he had rowed across the Atlantic in a small boat. The book which he wrote, based on his (63) on that trip, had by then (64) millions of copies.

For his polar adventure, Clink built his (65) boat. He (66) off in 1998 from South Georgia and he arrived back there 88 days later – although he (67) eleven of those days on dry land in Antarctica. He did not stop there out of (68) , but because he wanted to see the Antarctic Peninsula.

Klink knew that his (69) would be dangerous. On the way he had to be careful to (70) huge floating blocks of ice. These icebergs, as they are called, were everywhere and (71) one of them would have been a disaster. As Clink knew that any rescue mission would have been impossible in the rough seas, he did not (72) to take a life-boat.

When he sailed into (73) winds 750 miles south of Tasmania, he met waves that were twenty-five metres high. This meant staying awake most of the time. He only managed to sleep for twenty-minute (74) at a stretch. But he succeeded in the end, (75) all the difficulties that he had to face.

- | | | | |
|------------------|---------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 61. A. went | B. took | C. had | D. made |
| 62. A. really | B. widely | C. broadly | D. thoroughly |
| 63. A. events | B. incidents | C. happenings | D. experiences |
| 64. A. sold | B. printed | C. bought | D. produced |
| 65. A. proper | B. individual | C. own | D. single |
| 66. A. set | B. put | C. left | D. got |
| 67. A. passed | B. lived | C. spent | D. remained |
| 68. A. necessity | B. demand | C. urgency | D. requirement |
| 69. A. excursion | B. tour | C. voyage | D. cruise |
| 70. A. expect | B. avoid | C. escape | D. refuse |
| 71. A. crashing | B. breaking | C. knocking | D. hitting |
| 72. A. consider | B. mind | C. bother | D. accept |
| 73. A. fast | B. strong | C. heavy | D. hard |
| 74. A. periods | B. times | C. occasions | D. lengths |
| 75. A. as far as | B. apart from | C. according to | D. in spite of |

VIII. Read this passage carefully and then choose the best answer A, B, C or D to questions below.

It's a sound you will probably never hear, a sickened tree sending out a distress signal. But a group of scientists has heard the cries, and they think some insects also hear the trees and are drawn to them like vultures to dying animals.

Researchers with the U.S Department of Agriculture's Forest Service fastened sensors to the bark of drought-stricken trees and clearly heard distress calls. According to one of the scientists, most parched trees transmit their plight in the 50 to 500 kilohertz range. (The unaided human ear can detect no more than 20 kilohertz.) Red oak, maple, white pine, and birch all make slightly different sounds in the form of vibrations at the surface of the wood.

The scientists think that the vibrations are created when the water columns inside tubes that run the length of the tree break, a result of too little water flowing through them. These fractured columns send out distinctive vibration patterns. Because some insects communicate at ultrasonic frequencies, they may pick up the trees' vibrations and attack the weakened trees. Researchers are now running tests with potted trees that have been deprived of water to see if the sound is what attracts the insects. "Water-stressed trees also smell differently from other trees, and they experience thermal changes, so insects could be responding to something other than sound," one scientist said.

76. Which of the following is the main topic of the passage?

- A. The vibrations produced by insects
- B. The mission of the U.S. Forest Service
- C. The effect of insects on trees
- D. The sounds made by trees

77. *It can be inferred from the passage that the sounds produced by the trees*
- A. serve as a form of communication among trees.
 - B. are the same no matter what type of tree produces them
 - C. cannot be heard by the unaided human ear
 - D. fall into the 1- 20 kilohertz range
78. *Which of the following could be considered a cause of the trees' distress signals?*
- A. Torn roots
 - B. Attacks by insects
 - C. Experiments by scientists
 - D. Lack of water
79. *All of the following are mentioned as possible factors in drawing insects to weakened trees EXCEPT*
- A. thermal changes
 - B. smells
 - C. sounds
 - D. changes in colour
80. *It can be inferred from the passage that research concerning the distress signals of trees*
- A. was conducted many years ago
 - B. has been unproductive up to now
 - C. is continuing
 - D. is no longer sponsored by the government

PRACTICE TEST 8

I. Circle the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of the others in each group.

- | | | | |
|----------------------|-------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. A. <u>burst</u> | B. <u>hurt</u> | C. <u>heart</u> | D. <u>worse</u> |
| 2. A. <u>cell</u> | B. <u>hicup</u> | C. <u>cock</u> | D. <u>coat</u> |
| 3. A. <u>tiny</u> | B. <u>eyelid</u> | C. <u>size</u> | D. <u>guy</u> |
| 4. A. <u>thunder</u> | B. <u>thinker</u> | C. <u>this</u> | D. <u>thermometer</u> |
| 5. A. <u>dead</u> | B. <u>real</u> | C. <u>dense</u> | D. <u>deaf</u> |
| 6. A. <u>garden</u> | B. <u>garlic</u> | C. <u>harmful</u> | D. <u>garage</u> |
| 7. A. <u>luggage</u> | B. <u>shut</u> | C. <u>butterfly</u> | D. <u>unsure</u> |
| 8. A. <u>arrow</u> | B. <u>loud</u> | C. <u>moldy</u> | D. <u>poultry</u> |
| 9. A. <u>teenage</u> | B. <u>damage</u> | C. <u>heritage</u> | D. <u>carriage</u> |
| 10. A. <u>wait</u> | B. <u>weight</u> | C. <u>slave</u> | D. <u>height</u> |

II. In three of these words the first syllable is stressed. In the fourth word the stress is not put on the first syllable. Find and circle the word in which the first syllable is not stressed.

- | | | | |
|----------------------|----------------|---------------|--------------|
| 11. A. label | B. religious | C. product | D. suitable |
| 12. A. produce | B. fashionable | C. million | D. mobile |
| 13. A. period | B. consequent | C. equip | D. reference |
| 14. A. entertainment | B. explorer | C. pressure | D. treasure |
| 15. A. official | B. fellow | C. interest | D. common |
| 16. A. abstract | B. media | C. secrete | D. physical |
| 17. A. bilingual | B. previous | C. precious | D. humourous |
| 18. A. innocent | B. agreement | C. website | D. suffering |
| 19. A. remain | B. multiple | C. massive | D. messenger |
| 20. A. establish | B. image | C. advertiser | D. fascinate |

III. Circle the best answer A, B, C or D to complete each sentence.

21. The athlete a new world record.
A. fixed up B. won C. set up D. arranged
22. His name was on the of my tongue, but I just couldn't remember it.
A. end B. point C. edge D. tip
23. The curtains have because of the strong sunlight.
A. faded B. fainted C. lightened D. weakened
24. The examiners often extremely difficult questions for the literature exam.
A. set B. invent C. write D. create
25. It's often better to safe in exams than to give an original answer.
A. act B. perform C. play D. do
26. His house is nothing out of the; it's just an average five-room house.
A. normal B. usual C. ordinary D. typical
27. The aero plane down at Cairo on its way to India.
A. remained B. stayed C. touched D. landed

28. Johnny very badly at Mary's birthday party.
A. conducted B. behaved C. showed D. operated
29. He the bank manager that he could repay the loan.
A. assured B. ascertained C. ensured D. insured
30. The built onto the back of the house provided valuable extra space.
A. extension B. enlargement C. expansion D. development

IV. Choose A, B, C or D for each of the following sentences.

31. In the Trans-Siberian Railway was built and people were encouraged to settle in Siberia.
A. Nicholas II reign B. Nicholas' II reign
C. Nicholas II's reign D. reign of Nicholas II
32. The Russo-Japanese War (1904-1905) ended with the severe defeat of Russia and the almost of the Russian navy.
A. complete destroying B. complete destruction
C. completely destroyed D. complete destroy
33. I couldn't possibly go there my parents gave me some money.
A. if B. because
C. because of D. unless
34. I am sorry I didn't see my uncle yesterday. I wish
A. I had seen him B. I saw him
C. I have seen him D. I didn't see him
35. They made me
A. working hard B. to work hardly
C. work hard D. work hardly
36. He can't solve this problem, and
A. his friends can't too B. neither can't his friends
C. his friends can't either D. either can his friends
37. He to the last meeting, but he didn't.
A. must go B. should have gone
C. would go D. had gone
38. These oranges are sold the dozen.
A. at B. for
C. by D. of
39. "You speak Italian, don't you?"
"No, I don't speak Italian, but I speak French."
A. do B. must
C. ought D. have to
40. "Does John need a new car?"
"At the moment, he's considering one."
A. to buy B. buying
C. to buying D. buy

V. The four underlined words or phrases are marked A, B, C or D. Identify the one underlined expression that is not correct. Circle and correct it.

41. In recent years Ghana has attracted new money, and many Ghanaians

A

B

have returned home from working or study abroad.

C

D

42. My computer has an internet connect which gives me access to all sorts of informati

A

B

C

D

43. By the end of my shift I'm exhausted, not because I'm rushing around or

A

B

I'm in my feet all day but simply because I've spent the day talking and listening.

C

D

44. He founded himself a agent who was willing to put him forward for auditions.

A

B

C

D

45. There, so fast asleep inside the car were my poor parents, exhausting from

A

B

C

D

waiting for me.

46. Historical records show that Halley's comet has return about every

A

B

C

seventy-six-years for the past 2,000 years.

D

47. Mambas, poisonous African snakes that come from the same family as

A

B

C

cobras, possess an extreme potent venom.

D

48. These kinds of horses were developed to race on courses short of about a quarter

A

B

C

of a mile in length.

D

49. The United States receives a large amounts of revenue from taxation of

A

B

C

D

tobacco products.

50. Perhaps mankind's first important musical influence were the songs of birds.

A

B

C

D

VI. Choose the sentence A, B, C or D nearest in meaning to the one in italic.

51. *Their marriage was called off at the last minute.*

A. Their marriage was put off at the last minute.

B. They decide to postpone their marriage at the last minute.

C. Their marriage fell to pieces at the last minute.

D. Their marriage fell through at the last minute.

52. *Can you tell me her address?*

A. Do you know what is her address?

B. You know what is her address?

C. Do you know what her address is?

D. Can you know her address?

53. *People believe that there will be severe earthquakes and tidal waves next year.*
A. It is believed that severe earthquakes and tidal waves will have happened next year.
B. It is our belief that there will be severe earthquakes and tidal waves next year.
C. It is believed that there will be severe earthquakes and tidal waves next year.
D. Our belief is that there will be severe earthquakes and tidal next year.
54. *Don't forget to turn on the light before you go to bed.*
A. Don't forget to make the light off before you go to bed.
B. Remember making the light off before bedtime.
C. Don't forget to switch the light before bedtime.
D. Remember to switch off the light before you go to bed.
55. *"You stole my bicycle!" his neighbour said.*
A. His neighbour said he stole her bicycle.
B. His neighbour thought that he stole her bicycle.
C. His neighbour accused him of having stolen her bicycle.
D. His neighbour accused him to have stolen her bicycle.
56. *My mother said that I was not old enough to join the army.*
A. My mother said: "You were not old enough to join the army."
B. My mother said that I was too young to join the army.
C. My mother said: "You were too young to join the army."
D. My mother said that I was very young not to join the army.
57. *Do you happen to know who this house belongs to?*
A. Do you happen to know whose is this house?
B. Do you happen to know whose this house is?
C. Do you happen to know who does own this house?
D. Do you happen to know who does owe this house?
58. *He can't afford to go to America this summer.*
A. He doesn't try to go to America this summer.
B. He doesn't have enough money to go to America this summer.
C. He can't manage to go to America this summer.
D. He doesn't like to go to America this summer.
59. *If only he hadn't told me a lie.*
A. If he had told me a lie, I would have been very sad.
B. If he didn't tell me a lie, it would be better.
C. I wish he told me the truth.
D. I wish he had told me the truth.
60. *She can't possibly stay up to finish her homework tonight.*
A. She can't do her homework tonight.
B. It is absolutely possible of her to stay up to finish her homework tonight.
C. She can't possibly get up to finish her assignment tonight.
D. It is impossible for her to stay up to finish her homework tonight.

VII. Choose A, B, C or D for each of the following blanks.

TREES FOR LIFE

Trees are amongst the biggest and longest-living things on the Earth, some dating back longer than the oldest buildings. But (61) being nice to look at, trees also (62) an important role in improving the quality of our lives.

On a world-wide (63) , forests help to slow down the effects of global warming by using up the gas (64) as carbon dioxide and giving (65) the oxygen we need to breathe. At local neighbourhood level, trees also (66) important environmental benefits. They offer shade and shelter, which in (67) reduces the amount of energy needed to heat and cool (68) buildings; at the same time, they also remove other impurities from the air we breathe.

Urban trees are especially important because for many people they provide the only daily (69) with the natural world. What's (70) , urban trees also provide home for birds, small animals and butterflies. (71) the trees we would lose the pleasure of seeing these creatures in our cities. Regrettably, (72) , trees in cities are now coming under (73) There is a limit to the level of pollution they can (74) and, down at street level, their roots are being seriously (75) by the digging needed to make way for modern telephone, television and other cables.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|---------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 61.A. as far as | B. as long as | C. as soon as | D. as well as |
| 62.A. play | B. show | C. act | D. serve |
| 63.A. scale | B. size | C. range | D. area |
| 64.A. called | B. known | C. titled | D. referred |
| 65.A. in | B. away | C. up | D. out |
| 66.A. bring | B. make | C. take | D. find |
| 67.A. turn | B. place | C. order | D. reach |
| 68.A. opposite | B. close | C. next | D. nearby |
| 69.A. junction | B. touch | C. contact | D. taste |
| 70.A. more | B. else | C. most | D. other |
| 71.A. Throughout | B. Beyond | C. Without | D. Outside |
| 72.A. therefore | B. whilst | C. however | D. despite |
| 73.A. risk | B. threat | C. danger | D. warning |
| 74.A. stand in for | B. face up to | C. put up with | D. face back on |
| 75.A. concerned | B. disturbed | C. interfered | D. involved |

VIII. Read this passage carefully and then choose the best answer A, B, C or D to questions below.

The rate at which the deforestation of the world is proceeding is alarming. In 1950 approximately 25 percent of the Earth's land surface had been covered with forests, and less than twenty-five years later the amount of forest land was reduced

to 20 percent. This decrease from 25 percent to 20 percent from 1950 to 1973 represents as astounding 20 million square kilometers of forests. Predictions are that an additional 20 million square kilometers of forest land will be lost by 2020.

The majority of deforestation is occurring in tropical forests in developing countries, fueled by the developing countries' need for increased agricultural land and the desire on the part of developed countries to import wood and wood products. More than 90 percent of the plywood used in the United States, for example, is imported from developing countries with tropical rain forests. By the mid-1980s, solutions to this expanding problem were being sought, in the form of attempts to establish an international regulatory organization to oversee the use of tropical forests.

76. *The purpose of the passage is to*

- A. cite statistics about an improvement on the Earth's land surface.
- B. explain where deforestation is occurring.
- C. make the reader aware of a worsening world problem.
- D. blame developing countries for deforestation.

77. *How much of the earth's land surface was covered by forests in 1950?*

- A. more than 25 percent
- B. less than 25 percent
- C. 25 percent
- D. 20 percent

78. *It can be inferred from the passage that*

- A. 20 million square kilometers of forest land have been reduced so far.
- B. 20 million square kilometers of forest land will be reduced in 2020.
- C. 40 million square kilometers of forest land will have been reduced by 2020.
- D. 20 million square kilometers of forest land will have been reduced by 2020.

79. *What is the main cause of deforestation ?*

- A. Some countries are developed
- B. Developed countries want to export wood and wood products
- C. Developing countries are tropical rain forests
- D. There is the need for increased agricultural land and desire to import wood and wood products

80. *What source of information is the passage from?*

- A. Geology
- B. Geography
- C. Geometry
- D. Marine biology

PRACTICE TEST 9

I. Circle the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of the others in each group.

- | | | | |
|--------------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|
| 1. A. bro <u>ch</u> ure | B. gro <u>c</u> ery | C. lo <u>b</u> ster | D. po <u>s</u> ter |
| 2. A. ca <u>n</u> dy | B. wa <u>s</u> h | C. ca <u>t</u> chy | D. fa <u>n</u> |
| 3. A. lea <u>th</u> er | B. bea <u>v</u> er | C. dea <u>t</u> h | D. fea <u>th</u> er |
| 4. A. cou <u>gh</u> | B. rou <u>gh</u> | C. la <u>ugh</u> | D. altho <u>ugh</u> |
| 5. A. sna <u>r</u> l | B. ha <u>l</u> f | C. cha <u>t</u> | D. sta <u>r</u> t |
| 6. A. li <u>v</u> ely | B. wi <u>f</u> e | C. kni <u>f</u> e | D. li <u>v</u> e |
| 7. A. wo <u>u</u> nd | B. wo <u>u</u> ld | C. wo <u>o</u> d | D. wo <u>o</u> l |
| 8. A. bo <u>r</u> edom | B. mo <u>r</u> e | C. mo <u>o</u> r | D. bo <u>o</u> r |
| 9. A. a <u>f</u> raid | B. teen <u>a</u> ge | C. a <u>i</u> d | D. sa <u>i</u> d |
| 10. A. cha <u>r</u> acteristic | B. cha <u>m</u> ber | C. cha <u>ll</u> enge | D. cha <u>p</u> ter |

II. In three of these words the first syllable is stressed. In the fourth word the stress is not put on the first syllable. Find and circle the word in which the first syllable is not stressed.

- | | | | |
|------------------------|--------------|----------------|---------------|
| 11. A. benefit | B. economy | C. profit | D. habitat |
| 12. A. category | B. burden | C. surgeon | D. desperate |
| 13. A. fidgety | B. framework | C. symptom | D. psychology |
| 14. A. impatient | B. necessary | C. fortunately | D. client |
| 15. A. birthstone | B. income | C. capacity | D. decorate |
| 16. A. straightforward | B. rebel | C. otherwise | D. bottom |
| 17. A. comment | B. qualify | C. politics | D. numerous |
| 18. A. practical | B. sculpture | C. persuade | D. studio |
| 19. A. species | B. convince | C. planet | D. leopard |
| 20. A. enquiry | B. mention | C. access | D. cheetah |

III. Circle the best answer A, B, C or D to complete each sentence.

21. The play has now for three hundred performances.
A. made B. run C. prevented D. shown
22. An early typewriter produced letters quickly and neatly; the typist, ..., couldn't see his work on this machine.
A. however B. therefore C. yet D. although
23. She was for time in the exam and didn't complete the questions.
A. hurried B. chased C. hunted D. rushed
24. He considers shares to be a good long investment.
A. term B. age C. run D. time
25. The policeman stopped him when he was driving home and him of speeding.
A. charged B. accused C. blamed D. warned
26. No educational system is perfect. Each one has its
A. borders B. limitations C. frontiers D. limits
27. Be quiet! It's rude to people when they are speaking.
A. interfere B. interrupt C. prevent D. introduce

28. Mr. Jones has painting since he retired.
 A. taken up B. taken of C. taken over D. taken in
29. Students in hostels are to keep their rooms clean and tidy.
 A. hoped B. expected C. wanted D. desired
30. The student's room was so untidy it was like a
 A. pigsty B. cowshed C. chicken-coop D. monkey-house

IV. Choose A, B, C or D for each of the following sentences.

31. In daylight people can see and have a good chance of running out of its way.
 A. a approached tornado B. an approached tornado
 C. a approaching tornado D. an approaching tornado
32. "Who are you inviting to the festival?"
 "No one. I'm going myself."
 A. by B. with
 C. for D. to
33. "The weather report said there would be shower."
 "Then I must take my umbrella it rains."
 A. in spite of B. if
 C. because D. although
34. "The lake had ice on it this morning."
 "It very cold last night."
 A. must have gotten B. could have gotten
 C. would have gotten D. should have gotten
35. "Do you think we should offer Mr. Jones a drink?"
 "No. He looks"
 A. comfortable B. real comfortable
 C. comfort D. comfortably
36. It was a fine day for a picnic, ... rather cold.
 A. if B. though
 C. so D. therefore
37. I heard that that teacher was very upset. When she met her students in class, she realized that had tried to do best, so she did not blame them.
 A. she/her B. each/his
 C. none/her D. all/his
38. "Do you think we should leave now?"
 "Yes, it's wiser before the traffic gets too heavy."
 A. than leaving B. to leave
 C. when leaving D. leave
39. "What will happen to the Indo-Chinese refugees?"
 "They'll be given a meal and then to find out why they fled their country."
 A. questioned B. are questioned
 C. question D. will question
40. "Did you read the news about the earthquake in Italy?"
 "Yes. And there never will be news again."
 A. so terrifying B. so terrified
 C. terrifying me much D. terrified me much

V. The four underlined words or phrases are marked A, B, C or D. Identify the one underlined expression that is not correct. Circle and correct it.

41. The techniques of science and magic are quite different, but their basic

A

B

aims – to understand and control nature – they are very similar.

C

D

42. Much fats are composed of one molecule of glycerin combined with three

A

B

molecules of fatty acids.

C

D

43. Supersonic flight is the flight that is faster the speed of sound.

A

B

C

D

44. Scorpions have developed a caution mating ritual because they are not immune

A

B

C

to its own poison.

D

45. Robert Heinlein was instrumental in popularizing science fiction with a series

A

B

C

stories that is first published in the Saturday Evening Post.

D

46. I find reading through scripts boring, although once in a while a script will really

A

B

appeal to me and I am immediate attracted to the character the director asked me

C

D

to consider.

47. To begin with I did advertisements for TV and film, that was fine but not

A

B

C

serious acting.

D

48. The breaks are such short that there's no time to do anything other than get a

A

B

C

drink and something to eat.

D

49. My computer has lots of games which I can play after I have did my homework.

A

B

C

D

50. In Ghana people attach great important to social and community events

A

B

and many people are deeply religious.

C

D

VI. Choose the sentence A, B, C or D nearest in meaning to the one in *italic*.

51. *They are going to build a bridge across the river.*

A. They will be building a bridge across the river.

B. People are planning to build a bridge across the river.

C. A bridge across the river is going to be built.

D. A bridge across the river will be being built.

52. *My father hardly believes in ghost stories.*
A. My father never believes in ghost stories.
B. Ghost stories are not what for my father to believe.
C. It's impossible my father believes in ghost stories.
D. It's unusual for my father to believe in ghost stories.
53. *We have run out of rice today.*
A. We have run in the street to buy rice today.
B. We have been out in the market to buy rice today.
C. There's no rice left for us today.
D. There is not any rice in our house today.
54. *I wish I hadn't told you the news.*
A. I am regretting to tell you the news.
B. I regret to tell you the news.
C. I regretted to tell you the news.
D. I regret having told you the news.
55. *"Have you ever been to Singapore?" he asked me.*
A. He told me if I have ever been to Singapore.
B. He asked me if I had ever been to Singapore.
C. He advised me to go to Singapore.
D. He told me to go to Singapore.
56. *When did you begin to work here?*
A. How long did you work here?
B. How long did you begin working here?
C. How long are you working here?
D. How long have you been working here?
57. *It is such a hot day that I can't do anything.*
A. It is a hot day so that I can't do anything.
B. Such a hot day is it that I can't do anything.
C. What a hot day it is so I can't do anything.
D. Because it is so hot I can't do anything.
58. *She is so intelligent that she understands everything very quickly.*
A. So intelligent is she that she understands everything very quickly.
B. She is very intelligent that she understands everything very quickly.
C. An intelligent student she is that she understands everything very quickly.
D. Such an intelligent student she is so that she understands everything very quickly.
59. *Can I help you carry those heavy suitcases?*
A. Do you mind if I helped you carry those heavy suitcases?
B. Would you mind if I help you carry those heavy suitcases?
C. Do you mind if I am helping you carry those heavy suitcases?
D. Would you mind if I helped you carry those heavy suitcases?

60. *This kind of sound irritates me.*
 A. I hate this kind of sound.
 B. I don't like listening to this kind of sound.
 C. This kind of sound gets on my nerves.
 D. This kind of song makes me worried.

VII. Read the passage and choose A, B, C or D for each of the following blanks.

THE HOUSE THAT TIME FORGOT

To the passer-by, number 7 Blyth Grove, in Workshop, looks just like any other fairly old house in Britain. But (61) inside and you go back into a vanished world, (62) William Straw's house is exactly as his parents left it when they died in the 1930s.

William Straw, who died in 1990, lived in the house with his brother Walter after their parents' deaths. They lived (63) a strict routine, never married and had no (64) friends. They had no social life and callers were never (65) into the house.

Their parents had a successful grocery shop and the family moved into the house in 1923, immediately spending \$70 – a huge (66) in those days – on (67) redecoration. Their father died in 1932 and their mother in 1939, when William, then the history lecturer at London University, returned to Workshop. He (68) his job and set up house with Walter, who had been (69) the shop since their parents' death. (70) , the two cut themselves off from the rest of the world.

Nothing that their parents had owned was ever moved or (71) away. Towards the end of their lives, it seems that they became (72) of value of what they had done, because they began to put (73) on various pictures and items of furniture, explaining where they (74) came from. Today, the house is open to the public, and visitors quickly (75) that it is the closest they are ever likely to come to time travel.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|-----------------|----------------------|-----------------|
| 61. A. step | B. stamp | C. tread | D. trip |
| 62. A. then | B. for | C. from | D. so |
| 63. A. based on | B. according to | C. along with | D. as from |
| 64. A. close | B. deep | C. familiar | D. warm |
| 65. A. greeted | B. requested | C. invited | D. offered |
| 66. A. quantity | B. wealth | C. fund | D. sum |
| 67. A. absolute | B. whole | C. throughout | D. total |
| 68. A. gave up | B. finished off | C. ended with | D. got out |
| 69. A. leading | B. commanding | C. running | D. conducting |
| 70. A. Ever since | B. At the | C. From then moment | D. That time on |
| 71. A. removed | B. thrown | C. done | D. dismissed |
| 72. A. clear | B. aware | C. thoughtful | D. wise |
| 73. A. certificates | B. posters | C. messages | D. labels |
| 74. A. originally | B. at the | C. from the earliest | D. sooner start |
| 75. A. catch | B. regard | C. distinguish | D. realize |

VIII. Read this passage carefully and then choose the best answer A, B, C or D to questions below.

The rattlesnake has a reputation as a dangerous and deadly snake with a fierce hatred for humanity. Although the rattlesnake is indeed a venomous snake capable of killing a human, its nature has perhaps been somewhat exaggerated in myth and folklore.

The rattlesnake is not inherently aggressive and generally strikes only when it has been put on the defensive. In its defensive posture the rattlesnake raises the front part of its body off the ground and assumes an S-shaped form in preparation for a lunge forward. At the end of a forward thrust, the rattlesnake pushes its fangs into the victim, thereby injecting its venom.

There are more than 30 species of rattlesnakes, varying in length from 20 inches to 6 feet and also varying in toxicity of venom. In the United States there are only a few deaths annually from rattlesnakes, with a mortality rate of less than 2 percent of those attacked.

76. *Which of the following would be the best title for this passage?*

- A. The Exaggerated Reputation of the Rattlesnake
- B. The Dangerous and Deadly Rattlesnake
- C. The Venomous Killer of Humans
- D. Myth and folklore about Killers

77. *According to the passage, which of the following is true about rattlesnakes?*

- A. They are always ready to attack.
- B. They are always dangerous and deadly.
- C. Their fierce nature has been underplayed in myth and folklore.
- D. Their poison can kill people.

78. *When a rattlesnake is ready to defend itself, it*

- A. lies in an S-shape on the ground.
- B. lunges with the back part of its body.
- C. is partially off the ground.
- D. assumes it is prepared by thrusting its fangs into the ground.

79. *It can be inferred from the passage that*

- A. all rattlesnake bites are fatal.
- B. all rattlesnake bites are not equally harmful.
- C. the few deaths from rattlesnake bites are from six-foot snakes.
- D. deaths from rattlesnake bites have been steadily increasing.

80. *The author's purpose in this passage is to*

- A. warn readers about the extreme danger from rattlesnakes.
- B. explain a misconception about rattlesnakes.
- C. describe a rattlesnake attack.
- D. clarify how rattlesnakes kill humans.

PRACTICE TEST 10

I. Circle the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of the others in each group.

- | | | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. A. <u>pr</u> onounce | B. <u>o</u> ther | C. <u>w</u> on | D. <u>t</u> on |
| 2. A. head <u>a</u> che | B. fl <u>a</u> me | C. sh <u>a</u> me | D. sh <u>a</u> dow |
| 3. A. <u>r</u> esearch | B. <u>r</u> esent | C. <u>r</u> ecent | D. <u>r</u> eservoir |
| 4. A. <u>g</u> uilty | B. <u>s</u> uitcase | C. <u>s</u> uitable | D. <u>r</u> ecruit |
| 5. A. <u>i</u> diom | B. <u>i</u> deal | C. <u>i</u> dle | D. <u>i</u> diot |
| 6. A. <u>b</u> end | B. <u>b</u> et | C. <u>w</u> elcome | D. <u>p</u> retty |
| 7. A. <u>g</u> um | B. <u>h</u> ut | C. <u>g</u> ust | D. <u>u</u> rgent |
| 8. A. <u>a</u> ll | B. <u>o</u> rgan | C. <u>o</u> riginal | D. <u>o</u> ccupation |
| 9. A. <u>c</u> autious | B. <u>d</u> ecieve | C. <u>c</u> anyon | D. <u>c</u> aptain |
| 10. A. <u>ch</u> urch | B. <u>e</u> cho | C. <u>ch</u> annel | D. <u>ch</u> aritable |

II. In three of these words the first syllable is stressed. In the fourth word the stress is not put on the first syllable. Find and circle the word in which the first syllable is not stressed.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|--------------|-----------------|---------------|
| 11. A. beneficial | B. creature | C. mystery | D. animal |
| 12. A. transport | B. complaint | C. jaguar | D. widespread |
| 13. A. vanish | B. paradise | C. guitar | D. fiction |
| 14. A. represent | B. document | C. enthusiastic | D. energy |
| 15. A. expert | B. argument | C. pattern | D. mysterious |
| 16. A. memory | B. memorial | C. bottom | D. drama |
| 17. A. luggage | B. civil | C. necessarily | D. iceberg |
| 18. A. deliberate | B. newspaper | C. recognize | D. modest |
| 19. A. deductive | B. landscape | C. wonder | D. gossip |
| 20. A. definite | B. kindness | C. distant | D. describe |

III. Circle the best answer A, B, C or D to complete each sentence.

21. The film was on the book of the same name.
A. founded B. built C. constructed D. based
22. Because of the low ceiling, the bookcase was much too to go into the room.
A. tall B. grand C. lengthy D. deep
23. He drank very little the police caught him as he drove home.
A. in the event B. despite C. otherwise D. in case
24. His new appointment takes from the beginning of next month.
A. place B. effect C. post D. possession
25. The headmaster the discipline problem in his school with growing concern.
A. saw B. looked C. viewed D. reflected
26. The old houses were down to make way for a block of flats.
A. put B. hit C. banged D. knocked
27. that he only started learning it two years ago, his English is excellent.
A. wondering B. accounting C. thinking D. considering

28. Children..... good food if they are to be healthy.
 A. have B. receive C. eat D. need
29. The bad weather the plane being delayed.
 A. caused B. made C. resulted in D. created
30. Seldom what I mean.
 A. he understands B. he understood
 C. does he understand D. did he understand

IV. Choose A, B, C or D for each of the following sentences.

31. Famine occurs when the people in an area have hardly food.
 A.. not B. no
 C. ever D. any
32. A fable is a short story which is generally told to teach useful lesson.
 A. a B. Ø
 C an D. the
33. These factories were ugly buildings with high chimneys out black smoke.
 A. pour B. to pour
 C. poured D. pouring
34. "Why didn't you attend the concert?"
 "I would have gone if I time."
 A. have had B. have
 C. would have D. had had
35. "Susan is already in bed."
 "She rarely stays up late, ...?"
 A. doesn't she B. will she
 C. does she D. won't she
36. "Shall we go now?"
 "No, let's not"
 A. to leave B. leave
 C. leaving D. to be leaving
37. "I'm sorry you failed the examination."
 "Frankly, I wish I harder."
 A. studied B. had studied
 C. was studying D. did study
38. "Are you going by boat?"
 "If John does, ..."
 A. I do so B. so I'll go
 C. so will I D. so would I
39. "Mark wasn't there last night."
 "No, ..."
 A. I wasn't either B. either was I
 C. I wasn't too D. neither I was
40. He suggested to a holiday camp.
 A. Mary that she should go B. to Mary that she should go
 C. for Mary that she go D. to Mary to go

V. The four underlined words or phrases are marked A, B, C or D. Identify the one underlined expression that is not correct. Circle and correct it.

41. The officially language is English but the main spoken languages are Ewe, Tvi and Ga.
A B C D
42. My life as a freelance musician would be a real struggle with not my computers.
A B C D
43. I'd love to be able to go for a walk but there's nowhere to escape to within easily walking distance.
A B C D
44. One day my agent get a call from a film studio and the next day I was on the film set.
A B C D
45. His father and mother were both actors, and although neither of them pushed him into the profession, he chosen it.
A B C D
46. This lake is feed by more than thirty mountain streams.
A B C D
47. The diameter of the Sun is more than one hundred times greater than Earth.
A B C D
48. Since the dawn of agriculture 9,000 years ago, only a few animal species had been domesticated.
A B C D
49. The capital of the Confederacy was originally in Mobile, but they were moved to Richmond.
A B C D
50. It was in a cave near Magdalena, New Mexico, when the oldest known ears of cultivated corn were discovered.
A B C D

VI. Choose the sentence A, B, C or D nearest in meaning to the one in *italic*.

51. *"You broke my pair of glasses", the woman said.*
A. The woman blames me of breaking her pair of glasses.
B. The woman blamed me of breaking her pair of glasses.
C. The woman blames me for having broken her pair of glasses.
D. The woman blamed me for having broken her pair of glasses.

52. *If you are not interested in classical music, you can change.*
 A. If you are keen on jazz music, change it.
 B. Unless you are keen on classical music, you can change.
 C. If you are not in favour of jazz music, change it.
 D. Unless you are in favour of classical music, you can change.
53. *I don't want to keep in touch with them any more.*
 A. Not at more I want to keep in touch with them.
 B. Not any longer I want to keep in touch with them.
 C. No longer do I want to keep in touch with them.
 D. No longer I want to keep in touch with them.
54. *No one in the family is more sympathetic than Laura.*
 A. The people in the house is not sympathetic at all.
 B. Laura is very sympathetic.
 C. Laura is the most sympathetic of all the people in the house.
 D. Laura is more sympathetic than most people in the house.
55. *People hope that life will be better tomorrow.*
 A. It's is hoped that life will be better tomorrow.
 B. Life is hoped to be better tomorrow.
 C. Tomorrow is hoped to be better.
 D. People all hope the future will be better.
56. *If you had arrived, you would have had the chance of meeting the chairman.*
 A. You hadn't arrived so you hadn't had the chance of meeting the chairman.
 B. You didn't have the chance of meeting the chairman because you didn't arrive.
 C. If you arrived, you would have the chance of meeting the chairman.
 D. You don't arrive so you don't have the chance of meeting the chairman.
- *57. *Although he was poor, he helped quite a lot of people in the village.*
 A. He was poor so he helped quite a lot of people in the village.
 B. Being poor but he helped quite a lot of people in the village.
 C. He was not very rich but he helped quite a lot of people in the village.
 D. Still he helped quite a lot of people in the village even if he was poor.
58. *Why don't we pay him a visit?*
 A. What is the reason we don't pay him a visit?
 B. Let's pay him a visit.
 C. What about pay him a visit?
 D. Why not paying him a visit?
59. *We don't have to do so many things to please him.*
 A. It is not unnecessary to do so many things to please him.
 B. It is obligatory for us to do so many things to make him pleased.
 C. It is unnecessary to do so many things to make him pleased.
 D. It is no point to do so many things to please him.

60. *My father doesn't care for children.*

- A. My father doesn't look after children.
- B. My father is interested in children.
- C. My father doesn't like children.
- D. My father doesn't take care of children.

VII. Read the passage and choose A, B, C or D for each of the following blanks.

THE LONDON TO BRIGHTON CAR RUN

The first London to Brighton run took place on November 14th 1896. It was organised to celebrate the (61) of a law which made it easier for cars in Britain to be driven on the roads. Before then, the law (62) a driver and an engineer in the car and a man walking in front of the vehicle with a red flag (63) of its approach.

Since then, this annual run has become one of the most popular events on the British motoring calendar, (64) crowds of over one million lining the route. Only the (65) oldest cars, constructed during the ten years between 1895 and 1905, are allowed to (66) in it. Lovingly polished by their drivers, who are dressed in the clothing of the (67) the cars leave Hyde Park in London at 7.30 am and arrive, (68) in Brighton some three hours later.

The 60-mile run is not a race – there's an official coffee shop on the (69) and the cars are restricted to an average speed of only 30kph. The only (70) for finishing is a medal, which is awarded to everyone who (71) Brighton before 4pm. The run traditionally (72) participants from all four (73) of the world, including Europe, Asia, Africa and Australia. Since the youngest car is nearly a hundred years old, some of them (74) down of course. But for the owners of the 400-plus vehicles, it's simply being there that (75) the greatest pleasure.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|------------------|----------------|----------------|
| 61. A. electing | B. passing | C. setting | D. appointing |
| 62. A. forced | B. needed | C. obliged | D. required |
| 63. A. announcing | B. warning | C. declaring | D. forecasting |
| 64. A. with | B. having | C. including | D. along |
| 65. A. quite | B. certainly | C. very | D. surely |
| 66. A. involve | B. take part | C. get engaged | D. include |
| 67. A. while | B. spell | C. phase | D. period |
| 68. A. hopefully | B. intentionally | C. ambitiously | D. purposely |
| 69. A. direction | B. way | C. path | D. process |
| 70. A. earning | B. profit | C. reward | D. credit |
| 71. A. gets | B. meets | C. attains | D. reaches |
| 72. A. appeals | B. engages | C. attracts | D. catches |
| 73. A. edges | B. tips | C. limits | D. corners |
| 74. A. break | B. fall | C. run | D. pull |
| 75. A. lets | B. fetches | C. brings | D. results |

VIII. Read this passage carefully and then choose the best answer A, B, C or D to questions below.

Over a period of time, many habitats change with respect to the types of plants and animals that live there. This change is known as succession.

Succession occurs because plants and animals cause a change in the environment in which they live. The first weed and grasses that appear on a bare field, for example, change the environment by shielding the soil from direct sunlight. As these plants spread, the ground surface becomes cooler and moister than it was originally. Thus, the environment at the ground surface conditions favour the sprouting of shrubs. As shrubs grow, they kill the grasses by preventing light from reaching them and also build up the soil in the area. In addition, they attract animals that also enhance the soil. Pine seedlings soon take hold and as they grow, they in turn shade out the shrubs. They are not able to shade out oak and hickory seedlings, however, that have found the forest floor suitable. These seedlings grow into large trees that eventually shade out the pines.

76. *What is the best title of this passage?*
- A. The Importance of Weeds and Grasses.
 - B. How environmental Habits Change.
 - C. The Success of Oak and Hickory.
 - D. Animal and Plant Habitats.
77. *Which is the correct order of plant succession in the example in the passage?*
- A. Weeds, pines, shrubs.
 - B. Oak, pines, shrubs, weeds.
 - C. Weeds, shrubs, pines, oak.
 - D. Shrubs, weeds, pines, oak.
78. *According to the passage, how do weeds and grasses affect the soil?*
- A. They make it cooler and wetter.
 - B. They attract animals to it.
 - C. They spread seeds on it.
 - D. They add nutrients to it.
79. *It can be inferred from the passage that*
- A. oak and hickory trees grow taller than pines.
 - B. weeds and grasses prefer cool climates.
 - C. pines and grasses can exist together.
 - D. birds discourage the growth of shrubs.
80. *Which of the following is a stage of succession as described in the passage?*
- A. A forest cut down to build an airport.
 - B. A flood washing away a crop of wheat.
 - C. Wild flowers growing in an unused parking lot.
 - D. Animals being tamed by children.

PRACTICE TEST 11

I. Circle the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of the others in each group.

- | | | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. A. after <u>noon</u> | B. ballo <u>on</u> | C. so <u>on</u> | D. flo <u>od</u> |
| 2. A. reb <u>el</u> | B. comp <u>et</u> itive | C. comp <u>le</u> te | D. he <u>av</u> en |
| 3. A. p <u>ea</u> r | B. fa <u>re</u> | C. straw <u>ber</u> ry | D. fa <u>ir</u> |
| 4. A. <u>th</u> understorm | B. <u>thi</u> rsty | C. <u>th</u> en | D. <u>th</u> ousands |
| 5. A. <u>ow</u> n | B. <u>ow</u> l | C. <u>ow</u> e | D. <u>oh</u> |
| 6. A. p <u>ie</u> ce | B. p <u>ea</u> ce | C. h <u>ea</u> t | D. h <u>ea</u> d |
| 7. A. t <u>ou</u> gh | B. g <u>ow</u> n | C. bl <u>ou</u> se | D. cl <u>ow</u> n |
| 8. A. ceas <u>e</u> d | B. de ~~creas~~ <u>e</u> d | C. caus <u>e</u> d | D. promis <u>e</u> d |
| 9. A. dropp <u>e</u> d | B. hop <u>e</u> d | C. hook <u>e</u> d | D. appoint <u>e</u> d |
| 10. A. <u>ch</u> ease | B. <u>ch</u> ears | C. <u>ch</u> oir | D. <u>ch</u> unk |

II. In three of these words the first syllable is stressed. In the fourth word the stress is not put on the first syllable. Find and circle the word in which the first syllable is not stressed.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|
| 11. A. dangerous | B. springtime | C. profit | D. malaria |
| 12. A. orderly | B. female | C. eradicate | D. physical |
| 13. A. scarcity | B. bamboo | C. territory | D. boundary |
| 14. A. aggressive | B. necessary | C. natural | D. talent |
| 15. A. duplicate | B. insect | C. procedure | D. secretary |
| 16. A. performance | B. image | C. wealthy | D. manager |
| 17. A. capital | B. donate | C. council | D. ocean |
| 18. A. permanent | B. throughout | C. divide | D. classify |
| 19. A. enemy | B. occur | C. measure | D. surface |
| 20. A. elephant | B. suggest | C. chimney | D. concert |

III. Circle the best answer A, B, C or D to complete each sentence.

21. In a low voice, she that someone was moving about upstairs.
A. screamed B. whispered C. told D. spoke
22. John a great deal about examinations.
A. worries B. prepares C. troubles D. annoys
23. The concert received good from the critics.
A. reports B. opinions C. reviews D. descriptions
24. The pub was so crowded that he could get to the bar.
A. almost B. barely C. quite D. merely
25. They the advantages and disadvantages of moving and finally decided against it.
A. meditated B. considered C. thought D. wondered
26. His three years at university were the to a brilliant career.
A. stepping-stone B. launching-pad C. diving-board D. starting-line
27. She for a neighbour to look after the house while she was away
A. arranged B. organised C. planned D. designed

28. The thought of exams makes her feel ill.
 A. sole B. only C. little D. mere
29. Her parents were very because she was out so late that night.
 A. responsible B. sorry C. worried D. overcome
30. His landlady doesn't of his having parties.
 A. appreciate B. support C. approve D. consent

IV. Choose A, B, C or D for each of the following sentences.

31. "Who's that man over there?"
 "I recognize his face, but remember his name."
 A. can't / didn't B. could / didn't
 C. did / can't D. can / don't
32. "Will your sister be present at the meeting?"
 "She will, ... she still has a cold."
 A. because B. whether
 C. while D. although
33. "Do you often hear from John?"
 "No, I from him since I his last better three months ago."
 A. didn't hear / received B. haven't heard / have received
 C. haven't heard / received D. didn't receive / have heard
34. "The earthquake surprised everyone."
 "Yes, I was reading the paper when it"
 A. had hit B. hit
 C. has hit D. had been hit
35. "John always goes home before the party ends."
 "He has a preference leaving early."
 A. to B. with
 C. by D. for
36. "I wonder how John's trip was."
 "I don't know. I haven't seen him"
 A. because he arrived B. until he arrived
 C. since he arrived D. when he arrived
37. "You look tired."
 "Well, it was that I feel like going to bed."
 A. so long test B. very long test
 C. a long test D. such a long test
38. "Jack is a very ambitious boy."
 "Yes, he works on Sundays so that"
 A to earn extra money B. earning extra money
 C he can earn extra money D. he earn extra money
39. The traffic was held because of the accident.
 A. over B down
 C. up D. under
40. Please help yourself whatever you like.
 A. on B. in
 C. over D. to

V. The four underlined words or phrases are marked A, B, C or D. Identify the one underlined expression that is not correct. Circle and correct it.

41. A pearl develops when a tiny grain of sand or stone or some another
A B
irritant accidentally enters into the shell of a pearl oyster.
C D
42. These ruins is among the largest and most elaborate cliff dwellings in the country.
A B C D
43. He was the son of a French immigration, who later began calling himself
A B C
Revere to make his name easier for Americans to pronounce.
D
44. Established in 1789, Georgetown University in Washington, D.C, is the older
A B
Roman Catholic institution of higher learning in the United States.
C D
45. There is something fascinated about the whole business, why people
A B
dress up as different people and pretend to be other personalities.
C D
46. I always need to get away from other peoples at some point during the day.
A B C D
47. The building where do I work is in the middle of an industrial estate.
A B C D
48. I have to run myself like a small business, and I simply wouldn't be able to make
A B C D
that without a computer.
49. Children and their parents see education as a way to better jobs and good
A B C
lives and children work hardly at school.
D
50. There must be something wrong with him because he looks tiredly.
A B C D

VI. Choose the sentence A, B, C or D nearest in meaning to the one in *italic*.

51. *My aunt started to cry when she heard the news.*
A. My aunt began to cry when the news was delivered.
B. My aunt burst into tears when hearing the news.
C. My aunt burst to crying when she heard the news.
D. My aunt began to give tears when she heard the news.
52. *In spite of her fluency in English, she can get on well with her job.*
A. Despite of her not very good in English, she can get on well with her job.
B. Although she was not very well in English, she can get on well with her job.
C. Though she is not fluent in English, she can get on well with her job.
D. Despite he is influent in English, she can get on well with her job.

53. *My mother never lets me go out by myself at night.*
A. I am never allowed to go out alone at night.
B. My mother seldom allows me going out on my own at night.
C. I am never given a chance to go out on myself at night.
D. Going out at night by myself is barely allowed.
54. *"Let's go to the cinema tonight," he suggested.*
A. He suggested they to go to the cinema that night.
B. He suggested their going to the cinema that night.
C. He suggested that they went to the cinema that night.
D. He suggested that let's them go to the cinema that night.
55. *We should respect elderly people.*
A. We should obey elderly people.
B. Old people must be respected.
C. We should look up to elderly people.
D. Elderly people should be look up to.
56. *I'd like to help you but I am short of money too.*
A. I wish I could help you but I am myself broke too.
B. I like helping you but I don't have money.
C. I like to help you but I can't.
D. If only I can help you.
57. *"I think you shouldn't go out in this weather," said the man.*
A. The man advised me don't go out in the cold weather.
B. The man advised me against going out in that weather.
C. The man advised me not going out in that weather.
D. The man said I didn't go out in that weather.
58. *Not many people in town like him.*
A. Many people in the city don't like him.
B. The small number of people in town like him.
C. Only a small number of the people in town like him.
D. A great amount of the people in town don't like him.
59. *We have to delay our plan due to lack of time.*
A. Our plan has to be postponed because we don't have time.
B. Our plan has to be cancelled because we don't have enough time.
C. We have to cancel our plan due to lack of time.
D. We have to call off our plan because we don't have much time.
60. *I haven't seen my aunt for years.*
A. I haven't meet my aunt for long ago.
B. The last time I met my aunt was since years ago.
C. I last saw my aunt years ago.
D. I didn't see my aunt years ago.

VII. Read the passage and choose A, B, C or D for each of the following blanks.

PRESS PHOTOGRAPHERS

Good press photographers must have an 'eye' for news, just as journalists must have a 'nose' for a good story. They must be able to interpret a story and decide rapidly how they can take (61) of the best opportunities to take pictures. The most difficult part of a press photographer's job is that he or she has to be able to (62) a complicated situation with just one photograph. They rarely have second (63) and must be able to take the required (64) very quickly. Indeed, speed is essential – if the photographs are not ready for the printing deadline, they are unlikely to be of any (65)

Most press photographers begin work with a local newspaper. There, the (66) is mostly for material of regional interest. Photographers may be expected to photograph a lot of unexciting events but to (67) the enthusiasm to put 'something special' into every picture.

There is (68) competition among those who want to move from local to national newspapers. Here, the work is much more centred on news. The photographer must work (69) greater pressure and (70) more responsibility. Only (71) reliable, talented and resourceful photographers (72) this difficult move. The work is tough and can be dangerous. On an overseas assignment, photographers may have to (73) unfamiliar food and accommodation, physical and mental stress, and (74) difficulty in transporting the pictures from an isolated area to get them to the newspaper (75) They also have to beat the competition from other publications.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|----------------|------------------|-----------------|
| 61. A. profit | B. benefit | C. gain | D. advantage |
| 62. A. draw up | B. put out | C. sum up | D. turn out |
| 63. A. chances | B. occasions | C. possibilities | D. moments |
| 64. A. image | B. shot | C. scene | D. illustration |
| 65. A. role | B. gain | C. employment | D. use |
| 66. A. demand | B. task | C. obligation | D. duty |
| 67. A. hold on | B. keep up | C. carry on | D. stay up |
| 68. A. firm | B. forceful | C. strict | D. strong |
| 69. A. by | B. under | C. through | D. from |
| 70. A. take | B. support | C. perform | D. fetch |
| 71. A. sharply | B. largely | C. highly | D. fully |
| 72. A. pass | B. make | C. turn | D. proceed |
| 73. A. struggle for | B. get by | C. cope with | D. stand up |
| 74. A. extreme | B. plentiful | C. far | D. grand |
| 75. A. on time | B. by the time | C. for a time | D. with time |

VIII. Read this passage carefully and then choose the best answer A, B, C or D to questions below.

When you are being interviewed for a job, remember that it's normal for many people to be nervous, particularly in such a stress-producing situation. There are plenty of jobs – indeed, probably most – where a little nervousness isn't looked at askance. It does help to dry a damp brow or clammy hand just before meeting the interviewer, but otherwise, don't be too concerned about the outward manifestations of your nervousness. Experienced interviewers will discount most physical signs of nervousness. The only one that people have a hard time ignoring is a fidgety hand. Interviewees who constantly twist their hands or make movements that are dramatically distracting are calling to their nervousness.

Remember that interviews talk to people in order to hire, not because they enjoy embarrassing, uneasy applicants. One way to overcome a flustered feeling, or "butterflies in the stomach", is to not that interviewers want to hire people who have something to offer the company. If interviewers think you will fit into their organization, you will be the one who is sought after. It's almost as if you are interviewing them to see if they are good enough for you.

76. *According to the passage, the outward sign of nervousness that most attracts the attention of interviewers is*
- A. a damp brow.
 - B. clammy hands.
 - C. restless hand gestures.
 - D. jittery stomach.
77. *An interviewer is someone who*
- A. is looking for a job.
 - B. seeks facts from prospective employees.
 - C. has already hired you.
 - D. is always on the lookout to trip applicants.
78. *It can be inferred from the passage that overcoming nervousness is a matter of*
- A. wiping your head and hands before entering the interview room.
 - B. taking several tranquilizers before the interview.
 - C. being dramatic and aggressive.
 - D. realizing that interviews are two-sided and making the most of it.
79. *"butterflies in the stomach" means*
- A. nervous feeling.
 - B. feeling of happiness.
 - C. woes.
 - D. sufferings.
80. *"discount" means*
- A. remember.
 - B. ignore.
 - C. discontinue.
 - D. discharge.

PRACTICE TEST 12

I. Circle the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of the others in each group.

- | | | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. A. <u>co</u> operation | B. <u>co</u> ttage | C. <u>co</u> lumn | D. <u>co</u> nscious |
| 2. A. <u>pa</u> ssage | B. <u>pa</u> ss | C. <u>co</u> ntact | D. <u>gl</u> assware |
| 3. A. <u>il</u> legible | B. <u>le</u> vel | C. <u>me</u> tal | D. <u>il</u> legal |
| 4. A. <u>pr</u> one | B. <u>pr</u> omote | C. <u>al</u> one | D. <u>pr</u> ofit |
| 5. A. <u>su</u> nlight | B. <u>su</u> nlit | C. <u>br</u> ightness | D. <u>mi</u> nd |
| 6. A. <u>gh</u> ost | B. <u>gi</u> nger | C. <u>gu</u> st | D. <u>gu</u> ilt |
| 7. A. <u>un</u> ion | B. <u>un</u> iform | C. <u>ru</u> mour | D. <u>un</u> iversity |
| 8. A. <u>zo</u> ology | B. <u>zi</u> pper | C. <u>zo</u> ne | D. <u>pi</u> zza |
| 9. A. <u>ur</u> inate | B. <u>ur</u> gent | C. <u>ur</u> ban | D. <u>ur</u> ge |
| 10. A. <u>un</u> ify | B. <u>ap</u> petite | C. <u>ma</u> gnify | D. <u>uti</u> lity |

II. In three of these words the first syllable is stressed. In the fourth word the stress is not put on the first syllable. Find and circle the word in which the first syllable is not stressed.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|
| 11. A. carbine | B. curiosity | C. various | D. mirror |
| 12. A. glorious | B. restaurant | C. originate | D. passionate |
| 13. A. suggest | B. forecast | C. weather | D. cyclone |
| 14. A. hurricane | B. energetic | C. headline | D. temperature |
| 15. A. humid | B. embarrass | C. instrument | D. datum |
| 16. A. instrumental | B. system | C. changeable | D. reasonable |
| 17. A. satellite | B. graduate | C. suddenly | D. disapprove |
| 18. A. disaster | B. vegetable | C. empty | D. dustbin |
| 19. A. servant | B. service | C. insult | D. lunchtime |
| 20. A. supermarket | B. depression | C. Germany | D. Easter |

III. Circle the best answer A, B, C or D to complete each sentence.

21. The garden as far as the river.
 A. advances B. extends C. lies D. develops
22. A shop- is someone who steals from shops and stores.
 A. taker B. thief C. lifter D. carrier
 E. picker
23. When he was at school, he won first for good behaviour.
 A. reward B. prize C. price D. present
24. When replying to this advertisement, please a stamped addressed envelope.
 A. present B. contain C. enclose D. envelop
25. After a lot of difficulty, he to open the door.
 A. managed B. succeeded C. obtained D. realized
26. Modern architecture, in many is horribly ugly.
 A. cases B. examples C. reasons D. points
27. The exact questions she had prepared perfect answers for in the exam.
 A. came out B. came in C. came through D. came up

28. Houses in big cities are expensive because land is in supply.
A. brief B. short C. little D. minute
29. The student's hard work was with success in his degree examinations.
A. rewarded B. awarded C. thanked D. presented
30. He lost all his money through on cards and horses.
A. playing B. risking C. gambling D. speculating
c/f

IV. Choose A, B, C or D for each of the following sentences.

31. At the station, we often see the sign : for pickpockets.
A. Watch up B. Watch on
C. Watch out D. Watch at
32. You mustn't these difficult exercises; do them all.
A. leave off B. leave behind
C. leave for D. leave out
33. I wish
A. you knew but you don't. B. you know but you don't.
C. you knew but you didn't. D. you know but you didn't.
34. last Sunday.
A. I would sooner you had come here B. I would sooner you have come here
C. I would sooner you came here D. I would sooner you should have come here
35. next Sunday.
A. I would rather you had come B. I would rather you have come
C. I would rather you came D. I should rather you came
36. and you will succeed.
A. Work hard B. Working hard
C. If you work hard D. If only you work hard
37. I would give a party.
A. Were she to come next month, B. She were to come next month,
C. She comes next month, D. She would come next month,
38. He said if he a millionaire, he would travel round the world once a year.
A. is B. was
C. were D. would be
39. "The office was in an uproar."
"Yes, it was full of people."
A. complained B. complaint
C. complain D. complaining
40. "Who is your aunt?"
"She's the lady next to the exit."
A. is sitting B. that she sits
C. who sits D. sitting

53. *After the wedding she was tired and she didn't want to see anyone.*
 A. She didn't want to see anyone although she is tired.
 B. Because she was tired so she didn't want to see anyone.
 C. She was so tired after the wedding that she didn't want to see anyone.
 D. Being tired so she didn't want to see anyone.
54. *The boy is so clever that he understands what you imply very quickly.*
 A. He is so clever a boy that he understands what you mean very quickly.
 B. He is such clever a boy that he understands what you mean very quickly.
 C. He is so clever boy that he understands what you mean very quickly.
 D. He is a such clever boy he understands what you mean very quickly.
55. *"Don't come home late, Jenny, it's dangerous!" her father said.*
 A. Jenny's father told her not go home late and it was dangerous.
 B. Jenny's father told her not to go home late because it was dangerous.
 C. Jenny's father advised her go home early.
 D. Jenny's father asked her against being home late because it may be dangerous.
56. *You can use my car, but you must drive carefully.*
 A. As long as you are careful, you can use my car.
 B. If you don't drive careful, never think of borrowing my car.
 C. You drive carefully so you can use my car.
 D. Because you are a careful driver, feel free to use my car.
57. *People rumour that he is rich but stingy.*
 A. What do people rumour: he is rich but stingy.
 B. Although he rich, he is stringy.
 C. He is stingy but he is rich.
 D. He is rumoured to be rich but stingy.
58. *There is not any oil left in our house.*
 A. We don't have any oil for breakfast.
 B. We have run out of oil.
 C. We are running out of oil.
 D. We have no oil for today.
59. *My mother is the only one in the family who understands me.*
 A. Everyone in my family doesn't understand me.
 B. I am unhappy in my family.
 C. Apart from my mother, no one in the family understands me.
 D. Everyone in the family knows me except my mother.
60. *Will you be sad if he doesn't come back?*
 A. Are you ok if he will never return?
 B. Will you be fine if he will go forever?
 C. Will you be sad if he fails to return?
 D. Are you alright if he refuses to come back?

VII. Read the passage and choose A, B, C or D for each of the following blanks.

THE MUSEUM OF CHILDHOOD

There are about 4,000 toys in London's Museum of Childhood, but it is not essential to be a child to enjoy it. Most of the older toys were (61) to be played with by adults.

All the toys (62) in a beautiful glass-topped building in the East End of London – but it wasn't built for them. It was opened in 1872 and displayed art, shoe-making and furniture (63) It wasn't until 1974, when the children's section had (64) enormously, that the (65) building was officially devoted to the history of childhood.

Once upon a time, every toy was home-made, although by the late 1700s a huge toy industry had (66) Many home-made toys were made of metal and wood and a few of these have (67) well enough for the museum to display. It even has one of the oldest dolls' houses still (68) made in 1673. There's something for everyone, including the 18th century toy theatre and the miniature Chinese gardens, (69) tiny animals. Whichever is your favourite, each exhibit enables you to catch a (70) of the people and world it was made for.

The 35 or (71) workers at the museum take (72) care to make sure that all of the exhibits are preserved in good working (73) And (74) the 500 new toys that move in every year from all over the world – nobody has ever heard a (75) one complaining!

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|----------------|------------------|---------------|
| 61. A. aimed | B. proposed | C. directed | D. meant |
| 62. A. live | B. settle | C. situate | D. inhabit |
| 63. A. gatherings | B. collections | C. groups | D. assemblies |
| 64. A. risen | B. grown | C. added | D. mounted |
| 65. A. total | B. overall | C. thorough | D. whole |
| 66. A. developed | B. created | C. introduced | D. installed |
| 67. A. maintained | B. continued | C. lasted | D. remained |
| 68. A. being | B. in reality | C. in existence | D. occurring |
| 69. A. containing | B. stocking | C. consisting | D. enclosing |
| 70. A. glimpse | B. look | C. glance | D. notice |
| 71. A. beyond | B. so | C. plus | D. further |
| 72. A. large | B. big | C. great | D. major |
| 73. A. state | B. form | C. circumstances | D. order |
| 74. A. connected with | B. on | C. as for | D. about |
| 75. A. single | B. unique | C. particular | D. sole |

VIII. Read this passage carefully and then choose the best answer A, B, C or D to questions below.

Christmas Presents

Della and Jim Young, newly married, were poor. Jim's wage was enough to rent only a small apartment. But there were two things of which each was extremely proud. Della had the longest and most beautiful hair in all New York, thought Jim, as he watched her combing it; and Jim possessed a magnificent gold pocket-watch, given to him by his father.

Christmas was drawing near, and Jim and Della began to think what presents they could afford to give each other. Della always noticed sadly, when Jim looked at his watch, that it was fixed to the button-hole of his coat by a common old leather strap. He really needed a gold chain. And Jim often thought, as she looked at Della doing her hair, how well it would look if only he could buy her a jeweled comb to hold it in place. But a gold watch-chain or a jeweled hair-comb would have cost far more money than either of them possessed.

Now it was Christmas Eve. With tearful eyes Della had counted the money she had saved for Jim's Christmas present for the tenth time: 87 cents. "If only I knew...", she thought. Then suddenly she had a wonderful idea. Hurriedly putting on her old hat and coat, she ran down the street to the shop with the notice "Hair bough". She entered and an hour later walked out of the shop richer by 15 dollars, but without her hair. On the way home she stopped at every watch maker's shop until at last she found exactly the right chain to suit Jim's watch.

Returning home, with one dollar and 87 cents left in her pocket, she had just enough time before Jim arrived home from work to wrap the precious gift in a piece of coloured paper, and to curl the remaining short ends of her hair. When Jim saw it, she was speechless. "Oh, Jim, don't look at me like that!" Della cried "It'll grow again, sure it will. Very quickly. Believe me. And I had to do it. Here!" She produced the parcel with the watch - chain from behind her back. "You see, I had to sell it to get money for your present. Happy Christmas, dear!"

When Jim had opened it, he collapsed on a chair and laughed until tears came into his eyes. "I think we'd better put our presents away for a while," he said gently at last. "You see," he continued, taking a small package from his pocket, "I've sold my watch to buy this comb for your hair!" Isn't that funny?

Nodding, as the tears rose in her eyes too, Della gave him a brave smile and said: "Ours are the best Christmas presents in the world, you know."

76. *Della counted the 87 cents with tearful eyes because*
- A She didn't want to spend the money she had saved.
 - B She couldn't think what to buy for 87 cents.
 - C She thought Jim hadn't saved any money.
 - D The money wasn't enough.

77. *"If only I knew..." Della meant to say "If only I knew..."*
- A. whether Jim is going to buy me a present.
 - B. whether Jim is going to sell this watch.
 - C. how I could get some money.
 - D. what to buy Jim as a Christmas present.
78. *"Nodding" means that Della*
- A. thought it was funny too.
 - B. didn't think it was funny.
 - C. told a lie to please Jim.
 - D. thanked Jim for his present.
79. *Della thought theirs were the best Christmas presents in the world because they*
- A. had cost a lot of money.
 - B. would be useful for a long time.
 - C. were funny presents to give each other.
 - D. showed how much they loved each other.
80. *How could Della and Jim decide what presents to buy for each other?*
- A. By asking their friends.
 - B. By asking each other.
 - C. By noticing each other.
 - D. By noticing themselves.

PRACTICE TEST 13

I. Circle the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of the others in each group.

- | | | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. A. fore <u>ign</u> | B. moun <u>tain</u> | C. deter <u>mine</u> | D. arrangem <u>en</u> t |
| 2. A. s <u>w</u> ord | B. s <u>w</u> ing | C. s <u>w</u> im | D. s <u>w</u> am |
| 3. A. m <u>e</u> lt | B. b <u>e</u> tray | C. h <u>e</u> ll | D. c <u>e</u> llar |
| 4. A. a <u>n</u> gle | B. a <u>n</u> gel | C. d <u>a</u> ngerous | D. e <u>n</u> gine |
| 5. A. p <u>le</u> asing | B. p <u>le</u> asant | C. h <u>e</u> sitant | D. p <u>le</u> asure |
| 6. A. v <u>i</u> tal | B. t <u>r</u> igger | C. m <u>i</u> rror | D. t <u>r</u> ivial |
| 7. A. m <u>a</u> gician | B. p <u>r</u> isoner | C. p <u>r</u> essure | D. a <u>ss</u> ure |
| 8. A. d <u>a</u> nger | B. h <u>a</u> mburger | C. t <u>a</u> mer | D. h <u>a</u> tr <u>e</u> d |
| 9. A. a <u>cc</u> ess | B. a <u>cc</u> ent | C. a <u>cc</u> ident | D. a <u>cc</u> quisition |
| 10. A. p <u>s</u> ychology | B. p <u>i</u> ston | C. p <u>u</u> rse | D. p <u>o</u> cket |

II. In three of these words the first syllable is stressed. In the fourth word the stress is not put on the first syllable. Find and circle the word in which the first syllable is not stressed.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| 11. A. achievement | B. generous | C. dreadfully | D. emigrate |
| 12. A. passve | B. generosity | C. pastime | D. diet |
| 13. A. powerful | B. healthy | C. distribute | D. chocolate |
| 14. A. funcional | B. endure | C. regular | D. private |
| 15. A. sunshine | B. concentrate | C. ready | D. attendant |
| 16. A. accrate | B. accompany | C. underworld | D. turnover |
| 17. A. audience | B. personal | C. emotional | D. industry |
| 18. A. kiloneter | B. conference | C. concentrate | D. feature |
| 19. A. featter | B. custom | C. atmosphere | D. considerate |
| 20. A. comparative | B. mixture | C. playground | D. ordinary |

III. Circle the best answer A, B, C or D to complete each sentence.

21. Despite numerous the 1938 version of the film remains the best.
A. copes B. imitations C. replicas D. models
22. John sipped on a piece of orange and broke his leg.
A. pee B. shell C. crust D. coat
23. If you don't mind, I should like to a suggestion.
A. male B. show C. say D. reach
24. A narrow road the stream to the other side of the park.
A. joins B. crosses C. unites D. passes
25. All the of the dance went to charity.
A. results B. proceeds C. rewards D. finances
26. The exam in January prepared pupils for the real thing in June.
A. fals: B. unreal C. untrue D. mock
27. Generally the advantages of exams the disadvantages.
A. owebalance B. outweigh C. dismiss D. outplay
28. The rise in house prices him to sell his house for a large profit.
A. maraged B. succeeded C. enabled D. achieved

29. The new experimental system didn't expectations.
A. reach B. come up to C. rise to D. touch
30. The tenants were not to disturb other tenants after 1 p.m.
A. appealed B. demanded C. informed D. requested

IV. Choose A, B, C or D for each of the following sentences.

31. "What's your proposal?"
"I propose that the meeting"
A. is postponing B. be postponed
C. to be postponed D. postpones
32. "What do you think of his presence here?"
"The longer he stays, ... I dislike him."
A. the most B. the very more
C. much more D. the more
33. "Are you leaving?"
"Yes, but I wish I to go."
A. didn't have B. will not have
C. don't have D. may not have
34. "Was it a good seminar?"
"Yes, ... were exchanged among the participants."
A. much more ideas B. many more ideas
C. much number of ideas D. many number of ideas
35. "I'm sorry that I am late. It took more time to get here than I expected."
"You sooner, if you the early bus before the rush hour."
A. can arrive / had taken B. would have arrived / had taken
C. could arrive / would have taken D. had arrived / would have taken
- ? 36., a child will develop personality problems.
A. If being ill-treated B. If ill-treated
C. If be ill-treated D. If he be ill-treated
37. Yesterday we did nothing but
A. talking B. talked
C. talk D. had talked
38. At the office
"My mother's coming back from her vacation."
A. She was gone for two weeks. B. I hope the vacation was tiring
C. It's usually very nice in June D. I didn't know she was away
39. At a clinic
".....?"
"My lungs."
A. What's the problem like B. How is the story
C. What's the report about D. How is your health
40. "I've been working with this puzzle for two hours."
"It must be a hard one"
A. solve B. solved
C. to solve D. solving

V. The four underlined words or phrases are marked A, B, C or D. Identify the one underlined expression that is not correct. Circle and correct it.

41. Commercially honey is heated and filtered in order to stabilize and clarify it.

A

B

C

D

42. Never in history of humanity has there been more people living on this

A

B

C

reatively small planet.

D

43. It is a common observation that liquids will soak through some materials

A

B

but not through other.

C

D

44. The music on a compact disc is record by lasers.

A

B

C

D

45. Presnt in rocks of all types, hematite is particular abundant in the sedimentary

A

B

C

rocks known as red beds.

D

46. The thing about filming is that you hang around for hours chat away to people,

A

B

C

then suddenly you've got to turn it on.

D

47. By the time the end of the day come, I'm desperate for some peace.

A

B

C

D

48. I ie on the floor, stretch out, look up at the plants and trying to imagine

A

B

C

I'm in a tropical rainforest miles away!

D

49. The other thing I like about have a computer is that being a professional musician

A

B

C

can be a solitary business.

D

50. Local minibuses, buses and trains operate throughout most of the country and

A

B

wlatever you go you will be given a warm welcome.

C

D

VI. Choose the sentence A, B, C or D nearest in meaning to the one in *italic*.AÜ

51. *loffered to give him a helping hand but he refused.*

A. Although I was so kind to him he didn't know it.

B. He turned down my offer to give him a helping hand.

C. He denied my offer to help him.

D. He didn't like me.

52. *It's not easy to predict her temperament.*
 A. It's hard to tell what she likes.
 B. It is becoming more and more difficult to understand her.
 C. Her temperament tends to be difficult to predict.
 D. It is difficult not to predict her character.
53. *They say keeping the living room tidy is a waste of time.*
 A. They advised us not to keep the living room tidy.
 B. Keeping the living room tidy is believed unnecessarily.
 C. It is said a waste of time to keep the living room tidy.
 D. Keeping the living room tidy is said to be a waste of time.
54. *Let's predict what's in the box.*
 A. Why don't we predict the box?
 B. Shall we predict what the box is?
 C. Let's make a prediction about the content of the box.
 D. Shouldn't we predict the box?
55. *If you changed your mind, you'll be welcome to join our club.*
 A. Did you change your mind, you'll be welcome to join our club.
 B. Were you changed your mind, you'll be welcome to join our club.
 C. Were you to change your mind, you'll be welcome to join our club.
 D. Unless you changed your mind, you'll be welcome to join in our club.
56. *If he fails the final examination, he won't be able to continue his study.*
 A. Does he fail his final examination, he won't be able to continue his study.
 B. Should he to fail his final examination, he won't be able to continue his study.
 C. Unless he doesn't manage his final examination, he won't be able to continue his study.
 D. Unless he passes his final examination, he won't be able to continue his study.
57. *If my dog had been muzzled, it wouldn't have bitten the beggar.*
 A. My dog wasn't muzzled, so it bit the beggar.
 B. Should my dog be muzzled, it didn't bite the beggar.
 C. Because my dog bit the beggar, it was muzzled.
 D. The dog bit the beggar so it was muzzled.
58. *Because the evidence was withheld, the prisoner was found guilty.*
 A. Because he withheld the evidence so the prisoner was found guilty.
 B. The prisoner was found guilty thanks to the evidence.
 C. Had the evidence been presented, the prisoner wouldn't have been found guilty.
 D. If the evidence was presented, the prisoner wouldn't be found guilty.
59. *It is expected that tax increases will be announced in tomorrow's budget statement.*
 A. Tax increases are expected to be announced in tomorrow's budget statement.
 B. Hope that they will announce tax increases in tomorrow's budget statement.
 C. It is expected that people will announce in tomorrow budget tax increases.
 D. In tomorrow's budget statement tax increases are expected to announce.

60. *We understand that inner-city crime rates are going up in the country.*
- A. It is understood that inner-city crime rates will be going up in the country.
 - B. Inner-city crime rates are understood to be going up in the country.
 - C. Inner-city crime rates are understood to be decreasing in the nation.
 - D. Inner-city crime rates are understood to be declining in the nation.

VII. Read the passage and choose A, B, C or D for each of the following blanks.

MONEY

Money is something we all take for granted in our lives. Some of us may (61) we had more of it but we all recognize it when we see it, whether in the (62) of coins, notes or cheques. It is difficult to imagine how people (63) without money. In the earliest periods of human history, people used to exchange goods directly. They would exchange things they had (64) of for things that they were in (65) of. For example, they might offer food for tools. This (66) of exchange, which is known as 'barter', has many disadvantages. Certain goods may be difficult to carry, they may not (67) long, or may be impossible to (68) into smaller units. It can also be difficult to know the (69) of something compared with other goods.

(70) historians, the first money, in the sense we (71) it today, (72) of good coins produced about 2,500 years ago. Gold, being a very precious metal, was a (73) material. The introduction of gold coins was (74) to everyone and they were still being used at the beginning of this century, although they have now been (75) by paper money and coins made of ordinary metals.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|--------------|-------------------|---------------------|
| 61. A. wish | B. hope | C. expect | D. desire |
| 62. A. image | B. design | C. form | D. figure |
| 63. A. arranged | B. spent | C. dealt | D. managed |
| 64. A. sufficient | B. supply | C. plenty | D. amount |
| 65. A. need | B. want | C. lack | D. demand |
| 66. A. procedure | B. method | C. operation | D. business |
| 67. A. last | B. stay | C. continue | D. remain |
| 68. A. divide | B. reduce | C. decrease | D. share |
| 69. A. rate | B. worth | C. level | D. charge |
| 70. A. According to | B. Judging | C. Depending from | D. Agreeing with on |
| 71. A. suppose | B. realize | C. estimate | D. understand |
| 72. A. created | B. consisted | C. developed | D. composed |
| 73. A. suitable | B. right | C. just | D. correct |
| 74. A. positive | B. good | C. acceptable | D. fine |
| 75. A. taken over | B. reformed | C. put away | D. replaced |

VIII. Read this passage carefully and then choose the best answer A, B, C or D to questions below.

A gold rush is the rapid relocation of large numbers of people to an area where gold has been discovered. Gold rushes capture the imagination and participation of many people because of the magical lure of gold and the potential for overnight affluence. The greatest gold rush in United States history was the California Gold Rush in 1849.

The rush first began in 1848 when a carpenter named James Marshall discovered gold on the property of John a. Sutter in the Sacramento Valley. Hired to build a sawmill on the banks of the American River, Marshall hardly begun work when he started finding nugget after nugget of gold. News of the discovery at Sutter's mill spread quickly, and soon thousands of persons were laying claims in the area. These people, called "forty-niners", rushed in from all over the world.

In just two years, the population of California increased from about 26,000 to 380,000. Consequently, California was officially admitted to the successful miners helped to turn communities such as Sacramento and San Francisco into prosperous towns. Those who were not so lucky became farmers and ranchers in the Central Valley of California.

76. *What is the best title for this passage?*
- A. Famous Gold Rush.
 - B. The Forty-Niners.
 - C. The Lure of Gold.
 - D. The California Gold Rush of 1849.
77. *According to the passage, people join gold rushes because*
- A. they are guaranteed overnight wealth.
 - B. gold holds a magical power for everyone.
 - C. they believe they have a chance of becoming affluent.
 - D. they have very attractive imaginations.
78. *It can be inferred from the passage that the California gold rush*
- A. provided most "forty-niners" with long-term mining work.
 - B. attracted people from every country in the world.
 - C. spread throughout the central Valley.
 - D. greatly speeded up the development of California.
79. *According to the passage, where was gold first discovered?*
- A. At Sutter's mill.
 - B. On James Marshall's property near Sacramento.
 - C. In the streambed of American River.
 - D. In the Central Valley of California.
80. *According to the passage, what qualified California to be admitted to the union?*
- A. The status of statehood.
 - B. The great increase in population.
 - C. The political efforts of successful miners.
 - D. The prosperity of California communities.

PRACTICE TEST 14

I. Circle the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of the others in each group.

- | | | | |
|------------------------|----------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| 1. A. <u>boil</u> | B. <u>poison</u> | C. <u>noise</u> | D. <u>choir</u> |
| 2. A. <u>summary</u> | B. <u>bush</u> | C. <u>brush</u> | D. <u>but</u> |
| 3. A. <u>lethal</u> | B. <u>altogether</u> | C. <u>approval</u> | D. <u>chemical</u> |
| 4. A. <u>fought</u> | B. <u>drought</u> | C. <u>sought</u> | D. <u>brought</u> |
| 5. A. <u>naked</u> | B. <u>hooked</u> | C. <u>booked</u> | D. <u>kicked</u> |
| 6. A. <u>mall</u> | B. <u>door</u> | C. <u>tore</u> | D. <u>omelet</u> |
| 7. A. <u>purpose</u> | B. <u>post</u> | C. <u>prone</u> | D. <u>crone</u> |
| 8. A. <u>therefore</u> | B. <u>thirst</u> | C. <u>thorn</u> | D. <u>thumb</u> |
| 9. A. <u>teacher</u> | B. <u>healthy</u> | C. <u>beaver</u> | D. <u>breather</u> |
| 10. A. <u>debt</u> | B. <u>sob</u> | C. <u>lobster</u> | D. <u>obstacle</u> |

II. In three of these words the first syllable is stressed. In the fourth word the stress is not put on the first syllable. Find and circle the word in which the first syllable is not stressed.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| 11. A. cinema | B. balloon | C. structure | D. foreign |
| 12. A. insurance | B. opposite | C. confident | D. coconut |
| 13. A. opponent | B. average | C. readiness | D. tourism |
| 14. A. genuine | B. ingredient | C. absolutely | D. animated |
| 15. A. cottage | B. weary | C. pleasantly | D. routine |
| 16. A. coward | B. control | C. corridor | D. cosmic |
| 17. A. Moslem | B. monument | C. specific | D. monetary |
| 18. A. accumulate | B. prisoner | C. optical | D. satisfied |
| 19. A. possible | B. probably | C. regret | D. certain |
| 20. A. politician | B. terrorist | C. evitable | D. aero plane |

III. Circle the best answer A, B, C or D to complete each sentence.

21. In Britain the laws the descriptions of goods are extremely good.
A. ruling B. ordering C. following D. governing
22. She tried to out of the window to see the procession more clearly.
A. bend B. curve C. lean D. slope
23. Papermaking began in China and from there it to North Africa and Europe.
A. spread B. spilled C. carried D. flowed
24. The man who was taken to hospital had been for three hours.
A. insensitive B. indifferent C. unfeeling D. unconscious
25. Finding the money is just one of the problems in buying a house.
A. gathered B. involved C. joined D. mixed
26. Modern buildings should with the surrounding area.
A. suit B. fit C. blend D. match
27. The school a system of monthly tests in place of an annual exam.
A. took B. gathered C. collected D. adopted

28. The school's exam results the headmaster.
 A. rejoiced B. delighted C. celebrated D. enjoyed
29. The pass was fifty-five per cent of the candidates.
 A. number B. amount C. sum D. rate
30. Being a teacher she shops at stores which offer a to teachers.
 A. discount B. subtraction C. subsidy D. rebate

IV. Choose A, B, C or D for each of the following sentences.

31. Asteroids are minor planets. Some are fairly large bodies, but resemble mountains floating in space.
 A. most B. mostly
 C. almost D. the most
32. Comets are rarely bright enough to be seen with
 A. naked eye B. the naked eye
 C. naked eye D. the naked eye
33. "I'm sorry that I bought this little book-shelf."
 "Yes, it is many books."
 A. very small to hold B. too small to hold
 C. enough small to hold D. small enough to hold
34. "The fund-raising drive was a success."
 "Yes, Mr. Smith gave a thousand dollars and "
 A. so did I B. I did so
 C. I did give too D. I also did give
35. "I'll come to give you the package at eight."
 "That will be too late because we by that hour."
 A. have gone B. will have gone
 C. will go D. went
36. A man has been sitting near the gate for more than one hour.
 A. suspicion-looking B. suspicious-looking
 C. suspect-looking D. suspiciously-looking
37. He devoted most of his time novels.
 A. to having written B. to write
 C. to writing D. to have written
38. "He didn't understand it."
 "..... "
 A. So did I B. I did too
 C. I did either D. Neither did I
39. "I don't want that student in my class."
 "If he really such a problem, I'll take him into mine."
 A. will be B. were
 C. is D. was
40. "Who is the new professor?"
 "He's the man "
 A. which is talking to Mr. Smith now B. that talks to Mr. Smith now
 C. talk to Mr. Smith now D. talking to Mr. Smith now

41. If you choose to work in Nepal, you will find a well-establishing programme
A B
for volunteers, particularly in the capital Kathmandu.

43. I have a laptop computer, which mean I can work on trains and buses, wherever
A B C D
I happen to be.

45. I had to learn very quick how to tone down for the camera, not to overact, whereas
 A B C
 on stage in the theatre it's the exact opposite.
 D

47. Aristotle believed that everything in the universe were composed of four basic elements: earth, water, air and fire.

49. Because of the mobility of Americans today, it is difficult for they to put down real roots.

A B C D

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VI. Choose the sentence A, B, C or D nearest in meaning to the one in italic.

51. *They say the actor's wife has had two operations.*
A. It was said that the actor's wife has had two operations.
B. The actor's wife is said to have two operations.
C. The actor's wife was said to have two operations.
D. The actor's wife is said to have had two operations.
52. *We fear that our students are bored in that lesson.*
A. We are afraid of our students fear in that lesson.
B. We are frightened that our students might be bored in that lesson.
C. Our students are feared to be bored in that lesson.
D. It is afraid that our students are bored in that lesson.
53. *It is considered that he is a very strict teacher.*
A. He is considered to be a very strict teacher.
B. People considered him to be a very strict teacher.
C. He is considered be a very strict teacher.
D. People consider him be a very strict teacher.
54. *Police reported that a man had been helping them with their inquiries.*
A. A man was reported to help police with their inquiries.
B. A man was reported to have been helping police with their inquiries.
C. It is reported that a man had been helping them with their inquiries.
D. It has been reported that a man had been helping them with their inquiries.
55. *I don't want to discuss this subject at the moment.*
A. I don't like discussing this matter now.
B. I am not here to discuss this subject.
C. I'd rather not discuss this subject now.
D. Shall we discuss this subject tomorrow?
56. *My mother is looking after my children while I'm away.*
A. My mother is taking care my children while I'm away.
B. My mother is caring for my children while I'm away.
C. My children are being taken care of by my mother while I'm away.
D. My children are looked after by my mother while I'm away.
57. *You will have to pay at least \$65 to get the suit.*
A. You will find it impossible to get the suit for less than \$65.
B. You will find impossible to get the suit for under \$65.
C. It is impossible to get the suit at least \$65.
D. Getting the suit is paid at least \$65.
58. *Could I stay with you for the summer?*
A. Do you allow me to stay here in the summer?
B. Could you put me up for the summer?
C. Could you put me through for the summer?
D. Can I stay here this summer?

59. *It's possible that the teacher didn't understand what I meant.*
 A. The teacher may not understand what I mean.
 B. The teacher might not understand what I mean.
 C. The teacher might not have understood what I wanted to say.
 D. It is impossible that the teacher understood what I meant.
60. *Our parents don't like us to come home late.*
 A. Our parents don't care about our coming home late.
 B. Our parents don't approve of our coming home late.
 C. Our parents want us to stay at home.
 D. Our parents would rather us to come home early.

VII. Choose A, B, C or D for each of the following blanks.

A FAMOUS SPORTSMAN

You have probably never heard of Charles Burgess Fry but in the early years of this century, he was the most famous man in England. He became famous while (61) at university, mainly on (62) of his achievements in sport. He was at the same time captain of the university football, cricket and athletics teams and (63) the world record for the long jump. He was also a (64) sports journalist. He was so famous that letters addressed to Mr. Fry Oxford were (65) to him without any difficulty. His college, (66) it had quite a different name, was (67) as Fry's College.

Some people have (68) Fry's sporting achievements. They (69) out that he lived at a time when standards were quite (70) and it was much easier to (71) well in several sports. It is certainly true that athletes of that time did not have the totally dedicated (72) of modern athletes. However, it is only (73) to judge him (74) the standards of his own time. There is no doubt that he had extraordinary skill (75) with an ability to write about sport with style and intelligence.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|---------------|---------------|
| 61. A. still | B. yet | C. then | D. already |
| 62. A. case | B. account | C. view | D. regard |
| 63. A. held | B. did | C. made | D. reached |
| 64. A. common | B. usual | C. normal | D. popular |
| 65. A. posted | B. diverted | C. delivered | D. carried |
| 66. A. despite | B. although | C. however | D. otherwise |
| 67. A. referred | B. named | C. called | D. known |
| 68. A. complained | B. contradicted | C. criticized | D. contrasted |
| 69. A. point | B. give | C. put | D. speak |
| 70. A. bad | B. small | C. low | D. weak |
| 71. A. make | B. be | C. go | D. do |
| 72. A. approach | B. style | C. method | D. skill |
| 73. A. balanced | B. rational | C. fair | D. precise |
| 74. A. for | B. by | C. as | D. with |
| 75. A. attached | B. combined | C. connected | D. related |

VIII. Read this passage carefully and then choose the best answer A, B, C or D to questions below.

Hatred is a fundamental human emotion that has deep root in society and culture. Psychologists believe that group identity and cohesion depend on a large extent on having a common enemy. It seems that the existence of "bad guys" is an important element in defining who we are within a large realm. It could be said that human beings love to hate.

The first signs appear early in life when a child, faced with blame for some mistakes, immediately accuse another child or an inanimate object such as a teddy bear. Later, on the schoolyard playground, children in rival groups vie for attention and influence. These basic responses translate into more powerful emotions late in life.

One area where deep-rooted hatred is exhibited is in the ethnic clashes that constantly occur around the globe. These conflicts are not only over territory but also involve emotional issues of group identity and unity of purpose. For many, there is no "us" without a "them" to hate. In a word were conflict between super powers is on the decline, it may be that humanity will have difficulty adapting to a state of mutual respect and cooperation.

76. Which of the following is the best for the passage?

- A. Roots of society.
- B. Group unity.
- C. A basic emotion.
- D. Social and Cultural problem.

77. According to the passage, what is believed to be an important aspect of defining group identity?

- A. Facing a common enemy.
- B. Being reluctant to hate.
- C. Accepting blame for past actions.
- D. Ignoring a large realm.

78. According to the passage, early childhood responses to blame

- A. are not related to stronger feelings in adulthood.
- B. are complex expressions of emotion.
- C. demonstrate how human beings love to hate.
- D. are not well understood by psychologists.

79. The author suggests that when children make mistakes, they

- A. join rival gangs on schoolyard playgrounds.
- B. rarely accept responsibility for their actions.
- C. need emotional support from personal objects like a teddy bear.
- D. readily admit to their errors.

80. According to the passage, ethnic conflicts

- A. are on the decline.
- B. occur only occasionally.
- C. serve to resolve differences.
- D. have their roots in childhood rivalries.

PRACTICE TEST 15

I. Circle the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of the others in each group.

- | | | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. A. <u>a</u> mbitious | B. cha <u>m</u> pion | C. <u>a</u> stronomy | D. cha <u>l</u> lenging |
| 2. A. <u>b</u> ow | B. <u>h</u> ound | C. <u>b</u> ounce | D. <u>c</u> ough |
| 3. A. <u>b</u> reakfast | B. <u>b</u> reak | C. <u>s</u> teak | D. <u>c</u> rane |
| 4. A. <u>t</u> hin | B. <u>th</u> an | C. <u>th</u> e ^a | D. <u>th</u> is |
| 5. A. <u>r</u> hinoceros | B. <u>h</u> onest | C. <u>r</u> hythm | D. <u>h</u> omely |
| 6. A. be <u>l</u> oved | B. lo <u>v</u> ed | C. lea <u>r</u> ned | D. lea <u>n</u> ed |
| 7. A. <u>w</u> hose | B. <u>w</u> hite | C. <u>w</u> hole | D. <u>h</u> ole |
| 8. A. me <u>m</u> ory | B. aban <u>d</u> on | C. st <u>o</u> ne | D. de <u>v</u> elop |
| 9. A. <u>h</u> eir | B. <u>h</u> ost | C. <u>h</u> omeland | D. <u>h</u> eat |
| 10. A. bo <u>t</u> tle | B. ti <u>t</u> le | C. ca <u>s</u> tle | D. li <u>tt</u> le |

II. In three of these words the first syllable is stressed. In the fourth word the stress is not put on the first syllable. Find and circle the word in which the first syllable is not stressed.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| 11. A. phobia | B. consumer | C. pharmacy | D. pheasant |
| 12. A. penetrating | B. pension | C. demand | D. penmanship |
| 13. A. exhausted | B. passenger | C. overground | D. multiply |
| 14. A. movement | B. modulate | C. molecule | D. resort |
| 15. A. modular | B. interviewer | C. interviewee | D. muscular |
| 16. A. monsoon | B. intellect | C. hyphen | D. hypermarket |
| 17. A. hydrogen | B. cosmetic | C. hygiene | D. humanoid |
| 18. A. equipment | B. gender | C. instrument | D. furniture |
| 19. A. futurism | B. electric | C. session | D. optional |
| 20. A. focus | B. therefore | C. extent | D. cater |

III. Circle the best answer A, B, C or D to complete each sentence.

21. Throughout his childhood, he suffered from.....illnesses.
A. important B. serious C. solemn D. great
22. The child was told to for being rude to his uncle.
A. excuse B. apologize C. punish D. confess
23. The children had been of the danger, but had taken no notice.
A. warned B. apologize C. prevented D. shown
24. The of the bank where he worked was not in the centre of the city.
A. branch B. seat C. quarter D. house
25. Please the milk carefully, I don't want it to boil over.
A. watch B. look at C. regard D. notice
26. That window needs a new of glass.
A. pane B. slice C. square D. mirror
27. The boy had a escape when he ran across the road in front of the bus.
A. close B. good C. narrow D. fine
28. He looked rather untidy as there were two buttons from his coat.
A. loosing B. losing C. off D. missing

29. As it had not rained for several months, there was a of water.
 A. waste B. shortage C. drop D. loss
30. After closing the envelope, the secretary the stamps on firmly.
 A. licked B. sucked C. stuck D. struck

IV. Choose A, B, C or D for each of the following sentences.

31. Although now to Africa and South America, yellow fever is still deadly.
 A. limited B. limit
 C. limiting D. is limited
32. Largely through the work of the World Health Organization, most developed countries have eradicated malaria or brought it control.
 A. in B. below
 C. to D. under
33. Nevertheless, malaria afflicts more than 150 million people each year, ... one million children in Africa alone.
 A. and kill B. kill
 C. killing D. to kill
34. "My watch is broken." "Why don't you?"
 A. have it repair B. have it repairing
 C. have it for repairing D. have it repaired
35. "Did you finish the test?"
 "Yes, but I better if I had had more time."
 A. could do B. could have done
 C. should do D. should be doing
36. "Have you read his new book?"
 "Yes. It's interesting than his first four books."
 A. the most B. very much
 C. much more D. the more
37. "What did he use to get the fish?" "I think he had a"
 A. bamboo long fishing pole B. long bamboo fishing pole
 C. pole long, bamboo, and fishing D. bamboo fishing pole, long
38. "Were any of the questions difficult?"
 "Yes, look at"
 A. three item B. the third item
 C. item third D. three's item
39. "I can't hear a thing."
 "You should have taken a seat"
 A. in front row B. up front
 C. near front D. close to front
40. "Why did you move?"
 "All a sudden, I realized I was in a dangerous position."
 A. in B. of
 C. at D. by

V. The four underlined words or phrases are marked A, B, C or D. Identify the one underlined expression that is not correct. Circle and correct it.

41. One reason birds have been so successful is because of their able to escape from danger quickly.

A

B

C

D

42. For five years after the Civil War, Robert E. Lee served to president of Washington College, which was later called Washington and Lee.

A

B

C

D

43. The newsreels of Hearst Metronome News, which formed part of every moviegoer's experience in the era before television, offered an unique record of the events of the 1930s.

A

B

C

D

44. In the cold climate of the far north, mosquito eggs may remains dormant from autumn until late June.

A

B

C

D

45. Elizabeth Cady Stanton organized the first U.S women's rights convention in 1848 and was instrumentally in the struggle to win voting and property rights for women.

A

B

C

D

46. I think I'm very lucky to having been noticed so early in my career.

A

B

C

D

47. I close my eyes and relax by concentrate on each part of my body in turn, beginning with my neck.

A

B

C

D

48. My poems always begin in a notebook when they stay for a while, moving from notes to more developed pieces.

A

B

C

D

49. I studied Theatre Arts at university and had intended to end up to work as a stage manager in a theatre.

A

B

C

D

50. You will be offered opportunities in schools both in or around the city.

A

B

C

D

VI. Choose the sentence A, B, C or D nearest in meaning to the one in *italic*.

51. *I couldn't concentrate fully because of the noise from the machine.*
A. The machine was noisy, that made me unable to concentrate fully..
B. The noise machine stopped me to concentrate fully.
C. The noise machine prevented my concentrate fully.
D. The noise from the machine made it hard for me to concentrate fully
52. *She was wearing a raincoat to avoid getting wet.*
A. Avoiding getting wet means to wear a raincoat.
B. For to avoid getting wet, she was wearing a raincoat.
C. She was wearing a raincoat in order not to get wet.
D. She was wearing a raincoat for to avoid getting wet.
53. *People say that life in America is interesting.*
A. Life is interesting, according to some people say.
B. Life in America is supposed to be interesting.
C. In America people say life is interesting.
D. Interesting life is in America.
54. *The workers only complain because of their unfair treatment.*
A. Were the workers fairly treated, they wouldn't complain.
B. The workers complain because their employees are unfair.
C. If the workers are treated fairly, they will not complain.
D. Are the workers treated fairly, they will not complain.
55. *This is a non smoking area.*
A. This area is not smoking.
B. You can't possibly smoke in this area.
C. You are not allowed to smoke in this area.
D. You are not allowed smoking in this area.
56. *You never listen carefully to my instructions.*
A. You never pay attention to my instructions.
B. If you pay attention to my instructions.
C. Listen carefully to my instructions!
D. You seldom pay listen carefully to my instructions.
57. *He decided not to go to university and went to work in a restaurant.*
A. Despite of going to university he went to work in a restaurant.
B. He went to work in a restaurant in stead of going to university.
C. In stead going to university, he went to work in a restaurant.
D. He decided to work in a restaurant because he liked it.
58. *I expect you were fully satisfied with the results by the end of the display*
A. By the end of the display you must have been fully satisfied.
B. You must be completely satisfied with the results by the end of the display
C. At the end of the display you must have been quite happy.
D. You were fully satisfied when the display came to an end.

59. *Does this office have to be cleaned now?*

- A. Do you have to clean the office now?
- B. Is it important cleaning this office now?
- C. Do you need to clean the office now?
- D. Is it necessary to clean this office now?

60. *It's too rainy to go camping today.*

- A. We don't want to go camping today because it's raining.
- B. If it didn't rain, we could go camping today.
- C. It is such a rainy day that we couldn't go camping.
- D. We don't have to go camping today because it is rainy.

VII. Read the passage and choose A, B, C or D for each of the following blanks.

SHADES OF MEANING

When we decide to choose a colour for anything – whether it's a T-shirt or a cover for a mobile phone – our brains have to work very hard. In order for us to (61) a choice that feels right, the brain has to (62) various bits of information.

There are various (63) which make each of us like or dislike certain colours. Firstly, our brains consider (64) associations. These are completely (65) and are a result of our individual experiences. Particular colours call to (66) certain memories which may be connected to a place, a person or an experience. For example, we may associate red with the (67) of a fire or a (68) childhood sweater. Blue and green may (69) us of holidays and peaceful weekends in the country.

Secondly, there is evidence to show that different colours (70) our nervous system in different ways. Red can actually (71) the level of adrenaline in our body. This is why energetic people are drawn to red and also why sports cars are (72) this colour. On the other (73) , blue and green are passive colours which have a relaxing (74) on the nervous system and (75) people who like to feel completely at ease.

- | | | | |
|------------------|-------------|---------------|----------------|
| 61. A. keep | B. do | C. set | D. make |
| 62. A. produce | B. process | C. run | D. manufacture |
| 63. A. methods | B. ways | C. factors | D. aspects |
| 64. A. complete | B. trusted | C. past | D. forgotten |
| 65. A. personal | B. hidden | C. private | D. secret |
| 66. A. mind | B. heart | C. thought | D. feeling |
| 67. A. heater | B. warmth | C. burning | D. temperature |
| 68. A. favourite | B. popular | C. preferable | D. likable |
| 69. A. refer | B. remember | C. recall | D. remind |
| 70. A. cause | B. create | C. affect | D. reflect |

- | | | | |
|----------------------|--------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 71. A. rise | B. lift | C. raise | D. hold |
| 72. A. traditionally | B. knowingly | C. fashionably | D. recognizably |
| 73. A. side | B. hand | C. foot | D. part |
| 74. A. result | B. note | C. message | D. effect |
| 75. A. attract | B. pull | C. gather | D. favour |

VIII. Read this passage carefully and then choose the best answer A B, C or D to questions below.

Petroleum products, such as gasoline, kerosene, home heating oil, residual fuel oil and lubricating oils, come from one source-crude oil found below the earth's surface, as well as large bodies of water, from a few hundred feet below the surface to as deep as 25,000 feet into the earth's interior. Sometimes crude oil is secured by drilling a hole through the earth, but more dry holes are drilled than those producing oil. Pressure at the source of pumping forces crude oil to the surface.

Crude oil wells flow at varying rates from ten to thousands of barrels per hour. Petroleum products are always measured in 42-gallon barrels.

Petroleum products vary greatly in physical appearance: thin, thick, transparent or opaque, but regardless, their chemical composition is made up of only two elements: carbon and hydrogen, which form compounds called hydrocarbons. Other chemical elements found in union with the hydrocarbons are few and are classified as impurities. Trace elements are also found, but these are of such minute quantities that they are disregarded. The combination of carbon and hydrogen forms many thousands of compounds which are possible because of the various positions and joining of these two atoms in the hydrocarbon molecule.

The various petroleum products are refined from the crude oil by heating and condensing the vapors. These products are the so-called light oils, such as gasoline, kerosene, and distillate oil. The residue remaining after the light oils are distilled is known as heavy or residual fuel oil and is used mostly for burning under boilers. Additional complicated refining processes rearrange the chemical structure of the hydrocarbons to produce other products, some of which are used to upgrade and increase the octane rating of various types of gasoline.

76. *Which of the following is not true?*

- A. Crude oil is found below land and water.
- B. Crude oil is always found a few hundred feet below the surface.
- C. Pumping and pressure force crude oil to the surface.
- D. A variety of petroleum product is obtained from crude oil.

77. *Many thousands of hydrocarbon compounds are possible because*

- A. the petroleum products vary greatly in physical appearance.
- B. complicated refining processes rearrange the chemical structure.
- C. the two atoms in the molecule assume many positions.
- D. the pressure needed to force it to the.

78. *Which of the following is true?*

- A. The various petroleum products are produced by filtration.
- B. Heating and condensation produce the various products.
- C. Chemical separation is used to produce the various products.
- D. Mechanical means such as the centrifuge are used to produce the various products.

79. *How is the crude oil brought to the surface?*

- A. Expansion of the hydrocarbons.
- B. Pressure and pumping.
- C. Vacuum created in the drilling pipe.
- D. Expansion and contraction of the Earth's surface.

80. *Which of the following is not listed as light oil?*

- A. distillate oil.
- B. Gasoline.
- C. Lubricating oil.
- D. Kerosene.

PRACTICE TEST 16

I. Circle the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of the others in each group.

- | | | | |
|---------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. A. <u>g</u> oal | B. <u>g</u> oat | C. <u>b</u> oth | D. <u>l</u> ost |
| 2. A. <u>w</u> eigh | B. <u>s</u> tain | C. <u>h</u> air | D. <u>l</u> ain |
| 3. A. <u>s</u> cenic | B. <u>e</u> pidemic | C. <u>e</u> rrand | D. <u>d</u> ensity |
| 4. A. <u>t</u> hrow | B. <u>t</u> heirs | C. <u>t</u> horough | D. <u>t</u> houghtful |
| 5. A. <u>h</u> airdresser | B. <u>h</u> eadstone | C. <u>h</u> onourable | D. <u>h</u> eadquarter |
| 6. A. <u>w</u> icked | B. <u>k</u> nocked | C. <u>c</u> ooked | D. <u>h</u> ooked |
| 7. A. <u>r</u> elease | B. <u>c</u> reature | C. <u>c</u> reative | D. <u>d</u> egree |
| 8. A. <u>p</u> arachute | B. <u>a</u> scent | C. <u>a</u> ccent | D. <u>a</u> ccidentally |
| 9. A. <u>f</u> ruit | B. <u>b</u> ruise | C. <u>d</u> isguise | D. <u>f</u> luid |
| 10. A. <u>c</u> hubby | B. <u>k</u> ingdom | C. <u>c</u> hemist | D. <u>c</u> hemistry |

II. In three of these words the first syllable is stressed. In the fourth word the stress is not put on the first syllable. Find and circle the word in which the first syllable is not stressed.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|
| 11. A. seaside | B. enormous | C. maximum | D. dormitory |
| 12. A. furnish | B. comfort | C. apparently | D. cupboard |
| 13. A. effort | B. dietary | C. difference | D. amazement |
| 14. A. transference | B. transform | C. terrorize | D. phenomenon |
| 15. A. internet | B. access | C. compulsory | D. sightseeing |
| 16. A. decorating | B. relevant | C. excursion | D. article |
| 17. A. suitable | B. customer | C. statement | D. facility |
| 18. A. gymnasium | B. memory | C. credit | D. plastic |
| 19. A. necessary | B. weekend | C. weeknight | D. manager |
| 20. A. associate | B. fashionable | C. recognize | D. hidden |

III. Circle the best answer A, B, C or D to complete each sentence.

21. The disease widely, all over the country.
A. sprang B. sped C. spread D. spilt
22. High interest rates people from borrowing money.
A. discourage B. decrease C. decide D. disgust
23. The final of the play will take place on Monday.
A. action B. performance C. view D. sight
24. We couldn't cut the string because the of the knife was not sharp enough.
A. edging B. side C. edge D. border
25. The room was so quiet that she could hear the of her heart.
A. hitting B. beating C. tapping D. knocking
26. Walking down the street, she noticed a long of houses, all exactly alike.
A. queue B. rank C. tail D. row
27. The old man got into the of storing money under the bed.
A. tradition B. habit C. use D. harvest
28. It was a great for him to be pleasant to people he didn't like.
A. attempt B. trouble C. power D. effort

29. When he was running across the field, he a log.
A. fell down B. fell over C. fell off D. fell into
30. He climbed up into the tree and picked all the fruit reach.
A. near B. inside C. within D. at

IV. Choose A, B, C or D to complete the following sentences.

31. He was happy to find the kind of job
A. which they had trained him for.
B. that he had training in.
C. for which he had been trained
D. that was for his training.
32. That company is said to pay high wages
A. and it provides many fringe benefits.
B. and to provide many fringe benefits.
C. and with provisions for fringe benefits.
D. and fringe benefits are provided.
33. To do well on the test
A. the four choices should be looked at carefully before you make a choice.
B. don't answer anything before a careful look at the four choices.
C. before you choose an answer, carefully look at the four choices.
D. look at the four choices carefully before choosing an answer.
34. In some business fields
A. women are, five to one, smaller than men.
B. for every one woman, there are five men.
C. it takes five men for one woman.
D. men outnumber women by five to one.
35. That kind of reaction
A. is, among uneducated people, typical.
B. we find to be typical for uneducated people.
C. typifies people who don't have education.
D. is typical among uneducated people.
36. "If you don't find your book in this room, why"
A. don't look for it somewhere there?
B. not look for it somewhere else?
C. you not look for it some other where?
D. you not look for it some elsewhere?
37. "Have you ever seen a live rhino? can you describe it?"
A. If so,
B. If you are,
C. If you do,
D. If you have,
38. The lack of a thorough grasp of the situation matters to a speedy conclusion.
A makes them difficult to bring.
B makes them difficult in bringing.
C makes difficulty for them to bring.
D makes it difficult for them to bring.

39. Do you think Janet enjoys?
 A. playing piano. B. playing the piano.
 C. playing with the piano. D. playing with piano.
40. the price, they are prepared to pay.
 A. However B. Whichever
 C. Whatever D. Whoever

V. The four underlined words or phrases are marked A, B, C or D. Identify the one underlined expression that is not correct. Circle and correct it.

41. You have a choice of working in busy Kathmandu, one of the village in Kathmandu Valley or in the peaceful town of Pokara.
 A B C D
42. During one summer holiday I did some voluntary works with a children's theatre group and I met a number of casting agents.
 A B C D
43. The only way I can keep to touch with my family and also stay in contact with other writers is by using e-mail.
 A B C D
44. Even if I'm away from home, I try to find the time just to alone in order to recharge my batteries.
 A B C D
45. When I was at drama school I used to feeling quite desperate meeting up with friends who had already graduated and who were out of work.
 A B C D
46. It is possible for me helping my mother with homework during my exam.
 A B C D
47. Passengers have ridden the first Ferris wheel at the Columbian Exposition in Chicago in 1893.
 A B C D
48. Probably the best known of all dinosaurs, the Tyrannosaurus was larger and last of the meat-eating carnosaurus.
 A B C D
49. The number of wild horses on Assateague are increasing lately, resulting in overgrazed marsh.
 A B C D
50. The wood of the wood rose tree is used to do fine musical instruments.
 A B C D

VI. Choose the sentence A, B, C or D nearest in meaning to the one in italic.

51. *Did he mean to hurt her or did that happen accidentally?*

- A. Did he hurt her on purpose?
- B. Was it an accident he hurt her?
- C. He was in deliberate to hurt her.
- D. Did he try to hurt her?

* 52. *I'm sorry I forgot your birthday.* Harry told Mary.

- A. Harry said sorry to Mary for forgetting her birthday.
- B. Harry felt sorry to forget Mary's birthday.
- C. Harry apologized Mary for having forgotten her birthday.
- D. Harry really felt a pity not to remember Mary's birthday.

53. *I bumped into her during my stay in London.*

- A. I ran into her while I was staying in London.
- B. I kept in touch with her during my stay in London.
- C. I saw her while I was staying in London.
- D. I ran over her while I was in London.

54. *I couldn't remember the name of the hospital when I was on the bus.*

- A. I couldn't remember what the hospital was called when I was on the bus.
- B. I forget what was the hospital named when on the bus.
- C. The name of the hospital was not with me when on the bus.
- D. It's difficult to remember the name of the hospital when I was on the bus.

55. *Timmy has become confident as a result of his success.*

- A. Timmy is a confidant now due to his success.
- B. Timmy's success has turned him into a confident person.
- C. Timmy's success has made him to become a confidant.
- D. Timmy's success has made him to become a confident boy.

56. *Do pubs usually stay open late in Vietnam?*

- A. Do you usually stay late in the pubs in Vietnam?
- B. Is it a rule for pubs to open late in Vietnam?
- C. It is strange for pubs to close early in Vietnam, isn't it?
- D. Is it usual for pubs to stay open late in Vietnam?

57. *You resemble another girl I met yesterday.*

- A. You look alike another girl I bumped into yesterday.
- B. You are a drop of water of another girl I met yesterday.
- C. You remind me of another girl I met yesterday.
- D. You take care after another girl I came across the day before.

58. *My mother doesn't find it difficult to make that kind of cake.*

- A. My mother finds it is easy make that kind of cake.
- B. That kind of cake is easy to make with my mother.
- C. My mother makes that kind of cake quite often.
- D. My mother seldom has trouble making that kind of cake.

59. *Do you agree that parents affect their children's personalities?*
 A. Do you think that parents have an influence on their children's personalities?
 B. Don't you disagree that parents have nothing to do with their children?
 C. Do you think that children's personalities are like their parents' ?
 D. Do you agree that children develop independently from their parents?
60. *We were all surprised when he suddenly came back.*
 A. He suddenly came back made us surprised.
 B. The fact that he came back all of a sudden was surprising.
 C. All of us found it surprising when he suddenly came back.
 D. All of us are astonished to see him come back.

VII. Choose A, B, C or D for each of the following blanks.

FUN AND GAMES

Do you think computer games are just for kids? Then you should think again. You might be (61) to learn that the game industry now (62) more money than Hollywood. (63) a family buys a new PC, all they really want to do is to play games.

It is hardly surprising that video gaming has (64) one of the most popular (65) of entertainment today. A good game is like a good film: it will hold your (66) , capture your imagination and play with your emotions.

The big (67) , however, is that watching a movie is a passive (68) You have no say in how the plot (69) or which characters dominate the story. With computer games, you direct the (70) and that is what makes them so exciting. Finding the (71) game is likely to signal the beginning of a lasting love (72) with the interactive (73) of make-believe.

It is (74) to think of gaming as something simply for children and teenagers. In fact, the (75) growth area of the market is the 25-35 age group.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|
| 61. A. concerned | B. admired | C. surprised | D. startled |
| 62. A. has | B. makes | C. does | D. gains |
| 63. A. As soon as | B. As well as | C. As far as | D. As long as |
| 64. A. begun | B. grown | C. sounded | D. become |
| 65. A. makes | B. branches | C. shapes | D. forms |
| 66. A. gaze | B. attention | C. breath | D. control |
| 67. A. gap | B. variety | C. difference | D. direction |
| 68. A. pastime | B. task | C. routine | D. employment |
| 69. A. becomes | B. develops | C. turns | D. produces |
| 70. A. movement | B. change | C. action | D. performance |
| 71. A. accurate | B. right | C. complete | D. proper |

- | | | | |
|----------------|-----------|------------|--------------|
| 72. A. match | B. story | C. secret | D. affair |
| 73. A. region | B. area | C. society | D. world |
| 74. A. immoral | B. wrong | C. false | D. dishonest |
| 75. A. longest | B. widest | C. biggest | D. deepest |

VIII. Read this passage carefully and then choose the best answer A, B, C or D to questions below.

Police Officer Tidwell left the station just after 8 a.m. on Sunday, June 4. He had spent an uneventful night on duty and was looking forward to his day to rest. By habit he took a short cut down the path behind Digby Hall Road and after a minute or two he saw a man climbing down a drain-pipe from an open bedroom window of number 29. In silence Tidwell crept into the garden. The man reached the ground and was dusting himself down when he felt his arm gripped.

"It's 8.15 on Sunday morning," said the officer, "and this sort of thing seems an unlikely adventure at such a time. Would you mind explaining?"

The man was obviously startled but kept calm. He said, "I know what you're thinking, officer, but it isn't true. This is a very funny mistake."

"It's part of my job to take an interest in unusual events. I think you've just left this house in a manner other than the customary one. That may be quite innocent, but I'd like to make sure." Tidwell took out his notebook and a pen. "Name, address and occupation and then, please, tell me your story."

"Charlie Crane, lorry driver, from Nottingham, 51, Brecon Street. My story..."

"Yes. What were you doing like a fly on that wall, Mr. Crane?"

"Well, I had a breakdown yesterday and had to stay the night here. Bed and breakfast. The landlady's name is Mrs. Fern. She gave me breakfast at seven, and I was out of here in the right way and down at the lorry park by half past. It was only when I left around for a cigarette I realized I'd left \$80 in my pay envelop under the pillow here at number 29. I always put it under my pillow at night. It's a habit I've got into. I even do it at home..."

"I see. Why didn't you miss it when you went to pay Mrs. What's-her-name?"

"I paid her last night. You've got to pay when you take the room, see? So I came rushing back, but it's Sunday, and she'd gone back to bed, and could I wake her? I rang the bell and banged on the front door for ten minutes before I came round here to the back and spotted my bedroom window still open. Up I went, then, up this pipe. It's a trick I learnt in the army. She hadn't made the bed, and the money was still there. You know the rest, and I hope you believe it because..."

"Mr. Crane, whatever are you doing here? I thought you'd gone an hour ago." It was Mrs. Fern speaking from the kitchen window at the corner of the house.

76. *Why was Tidwell walking along that path?*
- A. He usually discovered something suspicious along that way.
 - B. He had an appointment with a man at number 29, Digby Hall Road.
 - C. He chose to go that way by chance.
 - D. He knew he would get home quicker that way.
77. *According to the passage, the officer saw a man.*
- A. causing damage to a house.
 - B. bringing a pipe out through a window.
 - C. leaving a house.
 - D. trying to break into a house.
78. *The police officer questioned the man because*
- A. he had seen him doing a strange thing.
 - B. he thought he recognized him.
 - C. the man had fallen and needed attention.
 - D. the man had tried to escape.
79. *When Mr. Crane was at home, he*
- A. kept his cigarette under his pillow at night.
 - B. always carried his money about in an envelop.
 - C. tried to give up the smoking habit.
 - D. hid his money under his pillow at night.
80. *What trick had Crane learnt in the army?*
- A. Opening windows from the outside.
 - B. Climbing pipes.
 - C. Getting money from people.
 - D. Making beds.

PRACTICE TEST 17

I. Circle the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of the others in each group.

- | | | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. A. <u>h</u> oly | B. <u>h</u> olly | C. <u>h</u> oley | D. <u>h</u> ole |
| 2. A. <u>d</u> azzle | B. <u>d</u> aze | C. <u>d</u> atum | D. <u>d</u> ame |
| 3. A. <u>e</u> lection | B. <u>e</u> lbow | C. <u>e</u> ject | D. <u>e</u> go |
| 4. A. <u>t</u> hyme | B. <u>t</u> hermal | C. <u>t</u> hesaurus | D. <u>t</u> hesis |
| 5. A. <u>h</u> umour | B. <u>h</u> onesty | C. <u>h</u> urricane | D. <u>h</u> ypothesis |
| 6. A. <u>d</u> iligent | B. <u>d</u> imension | C. <u>i</u> mmune | D. <u>i</u> nnate |
| 7. A. <u>b</u> usy | B. <u>b</u> ug | C. <u>b</u> utter | D. <u>d</u> ump |
| 8. A. <u>m</u> odem | B. <u>m</u> odel | C. <u>m</u> odern | D. <u>m</u> odest |
| 9. A. <u>b</u> ay | B. <u>b</u> asket | C. <u>b</u> aseball | D. <u>b</u> asis |
| 10. A. <u>c</u> harade | B. <u>c</u> hargeable | C. <u>c</u> hant | D. <u>c</u> harter |

II. In three of these words the first syllable is stressed. In the fourth word the stress is not put on the first syllable. Find and circle the word in which the first syllable is not stressed.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|---------------|--------------|------------------|
| 11. A. popular | B. disruptive | C. knowledge | D. comfort |
| 12. A. cumbersome | B. dessert | C. desert | D. curable |
| 13. A. desperate | B. peaceful | C. meadow | D. decrease |
| 14. A. without | B. cultivator | C. witness | D. healthy |
| 15. A. suspect | B. omelet | C. grandson | D. laziness |
| 16. A. footballer | B. criminal | C. cravat | D. craftsmanship |
| 17. A. brotherhood | B. signature | C. undersea | D. understand |
| 18. A. disappointed | B. latitude | C. digital | D. late-comer |
| 19. A. diligent | B. foggy | C. dinosaur | D. gymnastics |
| 20. A. dignified | B. diffident | C. diagnose | D. dictator |

III. Circle the best answer A, B, C or D to complete each sentence.

21. You can my surprise when I heard the news.
A. suppose B. think C. see D. imagine
22. When you build a house you must start by laying the
A. basement B. foundations C. cellar D. attic
23. If we the plan you suggest, we are more likely to be successful.
A. decide B. adopt C. command D. vote
24. Violent programmes on television may have a bad on children.
A. affection B. pressure C. influence D. control
25. The sales assistant talked me buying a bottle of perfume for my wife.
A. to B. onto C. over to D. into
26. The of the trees in the water was very clear.
A. mirror B. sight C. reflection D. shadow
27. Her shoes her gloves; they look very well together.
A. suit B. match C. fit D. compare

28. The finance minister has not been so since he raised taxes to such a high lever.
 A. famous B. well-known C. favourable D. popular
29. John put the suitcases in the of the car.
 A. shoe B. toe C. boot D. slipper
30. It isn't quite that he will be present at the meeting.
 A. sure B. right C. exact D. certain

IV. Choose A, B, C or D for each of the following sentences.

31. "Tell me what happened."
 "When I she my drawer."
 A. entered /was searching B. enter /is searching
 C. was entering /searched D. am entering /searches
32. "Think of yourself, not of "
 "Thanks, but I don't see any other way out."
 A. others B. another
 C. other D. oneself
33. A problem may have many solutions, ...
 A. some better than another B. some better than others
 C. others are better than some D. other better than any other
34. "He bought some cherries, two apples and an orange. But he ate all the big cherries and left me "
 "Oh! Did he?"
 A. one of those B. little fruit
 C. the rest D. some big ones
35. The girl you yesterday is waiting for you in the drawing room.
 A. told me B. told me about
 C. told about D. told me about her
36. "Why do you say we are fond of luxuries?"
 "For one thing, the streets of Bangkok are full of private cars, ... are expensive."
 A. all those B. most of which
 C. most of what D. almost of them
37. The police pursued the enemy relentlessly, ...
 A. and finally catch him B. finally catching him
 C. to catch him in the final D. with a final catch
38. A job like his
 A. is fascinating, pays well, and rewarding
 B. has fascination, rewards, and pays well
 C. offers fascination, rewarding, and profitable
 D. is fascinating, profitable, and rewarding
39. Elderly people, ..., require constant attention.
 A a large number's depending on government aid
 B and many of them depend on the government to finance them
 C who are dependent many of them on financing from the government
 D many of whom are financially dependent on the government

40. To relieve the pain
A the medicine prescribed by the doctor was taken by the man
B the doctor gave the man the medicine he prescribed
C the man took the medicine prescribed by the doctor for him to take
D the man took the medicine that was prescribed by the doctor

V. The four underlined words or phrases are marked A, B, C or D. Identify the one underlined expression that is not correct. Circle and correct it.

41. Chemical engineering is based on the principles of physics, chemists, and matematics.
A B C D
42. Hynoses was successfully used during World War II to treat battle fatigue.
A B C D
43. Unike gas sports balloons, hot air balloons not have nets.
A B C D
44. One type of Australian frog lays up to 25 eggs at a time and then swallows they for protection.
A B C D
45. In 1964, GATT established the International Trade Center in order to assist developing countries in the promotion of its exports.
A B C D
46. I would listen to them talked about the temporary jobs they had.
A B C D
47. I stare a student flat with three other, so there's never a quiet moment.
A B C D
48. I'm in constant communicative with writers all the world and we're able to swap poems and ideas within seconds.
A B C D
49. Children whose I thought were brilliant, who could sing and dance and had confidence were not always the ones who got the parts.
A B C D
50. Acrommodation is either with host families and local hostels.
A B C D

VI. Choose the sentence A, B, C or D nearest in meaning to the one in italic.

51. "Are you a member of the club?" *the boy asked me.*
A The boy asked if I belonged to the club.
B The boy wanted to know if I owed the club.
C The boy requested if I owned the club.
D The boy asked me if the club was mine.

52. *This is the most beautiful city I've ever been to.*
A. I've never been to a more beautiful city before.
B. This city is more beautiful than the cities I know.
C. No city I know is more beautiful than this one.
D. This city is not as ugly as the cities I know.
53. *The previous president wasn't running the organization well, so he was replaced.*
A. The former president was not in the organization because he didn't work very hard.
B. The organization was being badly run by the president, so he was replaced.
C. Because the organization was not well run, the previous president was sacked.
D. The former boss was not in the place because he didn't do the job.
54. *He hasn't mentioned my new car yet.*
A. He hasn't paid attention to my new car at all.
B. He hasn't talked about my new car.
C. He hasn't made any mention of my new car yet.
D. He hasn't even taken care of my new car.
55. *I haven't the slightest idea what my feelings would be if the same thing happened to me.*
A. I don't know what would happen to me about my feelings.
B. I know very little about what would happen to me about my feelings.
C. I have little idea about my feelings when such a thing would happen to me.
D. I can't imagine how I would feel if the same thing happened to me.
56. *Everybody says that he is an honest guy.*
A. He has a reputation of being an honest guy.
B. He was said to be an honest one.
C. He is rumoured to be honest.
D. It is said that he is extremely honest a guy.
57. *I sometimes regret getting married so early.*
A. There are some occasions when I wish I hadn't got married so early.
B. I sometimes feel sorry to get married so early.
C. Sometimes I am sad because I am married.
D. There are some opportunities when I am really regretful of getting married early.
58. *I took the watch back to the shop and got a better one instead.*
A. I have bought a better watch after taking it back to the shop.
B. I didn't like the watch so I bought another one.
C. I took the watch back to the shop and changed it for one that was better.
D. I bought another watch because the first one was not good.
59. *There isn't enough space in the room for another bed.*
A. Not enough space there is in the room for more beds.
B. Another bed will take up too much space in the room.
C. We don't want any more beds in the room.
D. The space isn't too big enough for one more bed.

60. *She got lost because she didn't do what her mother told her.*
 A. She never did what her mother told her and that's why she got lost.
 B. She must get lost because she didn't listen to her mother.
 C. If she had followed her mother's instructions, she wouldn't have been lost.
 D. If she listens to her mother, she will never get lost.

VII. Read the passage and choose A, B, C or D for each of the following blanks.

CIRCUS CHILDREN

When the Moscow State Circus goes on its annual tour of Europe, the young members of the circus are still expected to (61) with their education. The circus usually (62) for a few days in each town, so how do the young performers manage?

One twelve-year old gets up at the crack of (63) to practise her act before (64) off to school. She returns at lunchtime to her family's caravan and more practice. Not only does she work (65) , but she also has to make a whole new (66) of friends each time she moves on. 'It's exhausting work but I like the circus (67) ,' she says. 'The worst (68) is when I make new friends and have to leave them, although I try to (69) by letter.'

The Russian who runs the circus makes (70) that all the children get a proper education. When the circus first arrives in Britain, he (71) the traveller education service and gives them the (72) of all the children, and when they will be in certain towns and cities. 'It's a fantastic (73) ,' he says. 'I receive a (74) when we reach the next town telling us where to meet. We are then accompanied to the school and introduced to the head teacher. It works like (75)

- | | | | |
|---------------------|--------------|------------------|-----------------|
| 61. A. progress | B. continue | C. maintain | D. further |
| 62. A. slows | B. stops | C. places | D. moves |
| 63. A. dawn | B. morning | C. day | D. light |
| 64. A. following | B. leaving | C. heading | D. directing |
| 65. A. strict | B. difficult | C. strong | D. hard |
| 66. A. form | B. gathering | C. set | D. collection |
| 67. A. life | B. way | C. living | D. type |
| 68. A. section | B. piece | C. part | D. side |
| 69. A. keep in view | B. keep in | C. keep in touch | D. keep in mind |
| 70. A. sure | B. definite | C. important | D. time |
| 71. A. connect | B. notices | C. reaches | D. contacts |
| 72. A. facts | B. details | C. quantities | D. demands |
| 73. A. system | B. habit | C. plan | D. order |
| 74. A. sign | B. signal | C. message | D. word |
| 75. A. lightning | B. clockwork | C. new | D. wildfire |

VIII. Read this passage carefully and then choose the best answer A, B, C or D to questions below.

We knew Sylvia and Jack had had problems with their flat, but we had not been told the details. Not until they came for a weekend in September, that is.

At dinner on the Friday evening Kitty said, "You wrote that the flat wasn't quite what you expected. We imagined the worst, like horrid neighbors or rising damp. Of course, it could be just too small. You're sharing with another couple, aren't you?"

"Were sharing, Mother," Sylvia replied.

"It really wasn't necessary," Jack explained proudly. "I've had a substantial rise, and we can easily manage. It's much better to be independent."

"Oh, much," I agreed.

"What was the trouble?" Kitty asked, impatient and unwilling to let go.

"Nothing much," Sylvia said. "The flat's fine. It was another couple, Sally and Tom Ford. You've never seen such an untidy pair. We shared the sitting-room and the kitchen and the bathroom and got fed up with the mess of it all."

"And what made it worse," Jack put in, "was that they accused us of the same of thing. Tom and I nearly came to blows when he locked up some of their wedding presents we were all using, as they used ours, naturally."

"You take a chance when you make a sharing arrangement," Kitty said, "unless you've known the other people a long time. Were they always disorganized like that, or didn't it start suddenly? Something might have upset the girl."

"I knew her for three years at college, Mother. She seemed all right then. I had the shock of my life when I saw how she and Tom lived."

"I never realized you were so particular, my dear," Kitty said with a smile.

"I am, in my own flat," Sylvia said. "Sally and Tom left a month ago."

"We could have left instead," Jack said. "But why should we? After all, the flat was in our names, not theirs. We were glad to see the back of them."

Two weeks later Kitty and I returned their visit for lunch on Sunday. It was the first time we had been to their flat. To say that we were shocked is not true, because we knew our daughter extremely well. The flat had fairly recently been in quite good condition; it was now a chaos of dirt and damage and indescribable confusion. I did not know how anyone could possibly live there. But Sylvia noticed nothing.

76. *What did Kitty hope to do that weekend in September?*

- A. Look for a larger flat for Sylvia.
- B. Get to know the neighbors better.
- C. Find out what went wrong in Sylvia's flat.
- D. Do something to cure the dampness of Sylvia's flat.

77. *When Sylvia said they "were sharing", she meant that*

- A. they had never agreed about sharing.
- B. they had shared and were still sharing.
- C. they intended to share in the future.
- D. they were no longer sharing.

78. *According to Sylvia, what was wrong with the other couple?*
- A. They were nervous and over-anxious to please.
 - B. They caused a lot of trouble over nothing.
 - C. They were too disorderly to live with.
 - D. They were falsely accused of being dirty.
79. *When Tom locked up the presents.*
- A. Jack smashed some of the things.
 - B. he and Jack almost started to flight.
 - C. he took a few that belonged to Sylvia and Jack.
 - D. Jack decided to break the lock.
80. *The writer was honest enough to admit that*
- A. Tom and Sally Ford should share the blame.
 - B. the fault lay chiefly with Sylvia.
 - C. it was Jack's responsibility to get a better flat.
 - D. two couples could not live in harmony in one flat.

PRACTICE TEST 18

I. Circle the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of the others in each group.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|--------------|--------------|----------------|
| 1. A. noble | B. snob | C. notice | D. snow |
| 2. A. alone | B. ambulance | C. abundant | D. askew |
| 3. A. leader | B. steady | C. feather | D. leather |
| 4. A. thither | B. thread | C. therapy | D. theoretical |
| 5. A. gangster | B. gene | C. gate | D. goods |
| 6. A. tight | B. sight | C. cite | D. lick |
| 7. A. nook | B. noodle | C. mood | D. moose |
| 8. A. moment | B. monument | C. monster | D. monsoon |
| 9. A. nominate | B. shortage | C. promenade | D. marmalade |
| 10. A. charisma | B. chain | C. chapel | D. chap |

II. In three of these words the first syllable is stressed. In the fourth word the stress is not put on the first syllable. Find and circle the word in which the first syllable is not stressed.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|---------------|--------------|----------------|
| 11. A. tendency | B. telegraph | C. prefer | D. temperament |
| 12. A. chimpanzee | B. diagram | C. crocodile | D. dictaphone |
| 13. A. diamond | B. eyelid | C. dictate | D. gangster |
| 14. A. thunder | B. thinker | C. then | D. thermometer |
| 15. A. didactic | B. realism | C. density | D. hellhole |
| 16. A. gardener | B. reality | C. harmful | D. gambler |
| 17. A. luggage | B. garage | C. butterfly | D. helmet |
| 18. A. arrow | B. hello | C. moldy | D. poultry |
| 19. A. surprise | B. damage | C. heritage | D. carriage |
| 20. A. telesales | B. oppression | C. slavery | D. teenager |

III. Circle the best answer A, B, C or D to complete each sentence.

21. After years of war the whole nation wanted to make with their enemies.
A. piece B. peace C. pace D. pact
22. The first of a book is sometimes very valuable.
A. copy B. type C. make D. edition
23. He gave me some very advice on buying a house.
A. precious B. wealthy C. dear D. valuable
24. The shoes fitted her
A. perfectly B. justly C. fairly D. rightly
25. He has left her book here on so that you can read it.
A. purpose B. intention C. aim D. meaning
26. The at the football match cheered their team on.
A. audience B. congregation C. onlookers D. spectators

27. If you have a to make about the food, I am willing to listen.
 A. dislike B. trouble C. complaint D. discontent
28. The new car at the motor-show was a very shape.
 A. curious B. formal C. vague D. large
29. If you make a cat angry it may you.
 A. tear B. scrape C. beat D. scratch
30. His landlady gave him a week's to leave the flat.
 A. threat B. notice C. advice D. caution

IV. Choose A, B, C or D for each of the following sentences.

31. It is high time we got going, ...?
 A. isn't it B. didn't it
 C. should we D. aren't we
32. Mr. Brown is seriously considering for further studies.
 A. having had to leave B. leaving
 C. to leave D. having left
33. Though you have been advised to talk less, you need not your opinion when asked.
 A. should reserve B. reserving
 C. to reserve D. reserve
34. I saw him ... dead by the soldier.
 A. shooting B. shoot
 C. to shoot D. shot
35. If you hurry, you will overtake him. He has only just left here and far.
 A. mustn't go B. can't have gone
 C. couldn't go D. can't be going
36. the book, please return it to me.
 A. Should you find B. Will you be finding
 C. Will you find D. Will you have found
37. He said he didn't derive from working.
 A. joys B. any joy
 C. some joys D. no joy
38. sacrifice was it that people talked about it for years.
 A. Much great B. So great a
 C. As great as D. How great a
39. He said it was right that should beg.
 A. blind B. the blinds
 C. the blind D. the blindness
40. When he his cup, he broke it.
 A. was dropping B. dropped
 C. drop D. had dropped.

V. The four underlined words or phrases are marked A, B, C or D. Identify the one underlined expression that is not correct. Circle and correct it.

41. The surrounding countryside is excellent for walking and climbing, and

A B
boat on the lake.

C D

42. When I first left university I worked as a personal assistance to the Production

A B C
Manager of a children's animation and cartoon company.

D

43. Although he doesn't like classical music, but he listens to that kind of music

A B C
at home.

D

44. When I came back from college in the evenings it's quite likely that there'll be

A B
other people there as well and we'll have supper together.

C

D

45. Laura was spotted whilst on stage in London and offering a film role by one of

A B C
Hollywood's leading directors.

D

46. Viruses are extremely tiny parasites that are able to reproduce only within the

A B C
cells of theirs hosts.

D

47. The Spanish introduced not only horses and also cattle to the North American

A B C
continent.

D

48. Born in Massachusetts in 1852, Albert Farbanks has begun making banjos in

A B C
Boston in the late 1870s.

D

49. Only yesterday I saw him studying for his coming exam.

A B C D

50. Ballet performers must be believable actors and actresses as well as experts dancers.

A B C D

VI. Choose the sentence A, B, C or D nearest in meaning to the one in italic.

51. *I don't like going shopping on Sunday.*

A. I am not keen to go shopping on Sunday.

B. Going shopping on Sunday is not my weekly activity.

C. I have no desire to go shopping on Sunday.

D. I often stay at home instead of going shopping on Sunday.

52. *The woman described the whole event in detail.*
- A. The whole event was made a detailed description.
 - B. All the events were described in detail.
 - C. The woman made a detailed description of the whole event.
 - D. The woman gave a detailed description of the whole event.
53. *Mary and Tom had a long discussion about their problem but they failed to solve it.*
- A. A long discussion about their problem had been discussed but they didn't solve it.
 - B. Mary and Tom discussed their problem at length but failed to solve it.
 - C. Mary and Tom couldn't solve their problem although they discussed longly.
 - D. Although Mary and Tom had a long discussion about their problem, but they couldn't solve it.
54. *The lady seems not to care about anything in the family.*
- A. The lady acts as though nothing in the family matters to her.
 - B. The lady doesn't look careful about her family matters.
 - C. The lady is a irresponsible mother.
 - D. The lady should have paid more attention to her family affairs.
- * 55. *You can choose from the two of universities.*
- A. You have the choice of the two universities.
 - B. You can choose both universities.
 - C. Either of the university can be chosen.
 - D. Neither of the university is out of your limit.
- * 56. *It really didn't want to make him sad so I didn't say anything.*
- A. Not really want to make him unhappy, I didn't say anything.
 - B. Not really wanting to sadden him, so I kept quiet.
 - C. I was anxious to avoid making him sad so I didn't say anything.
 - D. Because I didn't like making him sad so I didn't say anything.
57. *When I was a young girl, chocolate was one of my favourites.*
- A. When very young, I like eating chocolate cakes.
 - B. Chocolate used to be a favourite of mine when I was a young girl.
 - C. My favourite was chocolate as was a little girl.
 - D. Being a little girl, I liked chocolate.
58. *As soon as I receive my result, I will phone you.*
- A. I will ring you the moment I receive my result.
 - B. Sooner or later after I receive my result, I will give you a ring.
 - C. After receiving my result, I will call you.
 - D. I will make a phone call to you when I get my result.
59. *I've arranged a camping trip next month.*
- A. I decided to make a camping trip next month.
 - B. The following month I have decided to have a camping trip.
 - C. I've made arrangements to go camping next month.
 - D. I've held arrangements going camping next month.

60. *The lesson should have started 30 minutes ago.*
- A. The lesson was meant to start 30 minutes ago.
 - B. The teacher should start the lesson 30 minutes before.
 - C. The lesson started 30 minutes ago.
 - D. It is not certain the lesson started 30 minutes ago.

VII. Read the passage and choose A, B, C or D for each of the following blanks.

THE DODO LIVES ON

For many people the island of Mauritius in the Indian Ocean means one thing: a tropical paradise. But for scientists, it (61) the heart of an age-old mystery: the mystery of the dodo. There are so many stories that (62) this bird, which could not fly, that it is difficult to separate fact from (63)

The dodo was one of the most famous birds of all (64) , yet we know very little about it. Within a few years of being discovered it had ceased to (65) and there are not many good eye-witness reports that describe it. It (66) in Mauritius, but after its discovery in the late sixteenth century, the dodo was (67) around the world as a (68) , a flightless bird which attracted and fascinated everyone who saw it. But some birds occasionally suffered a worse (69) They were cooked and eaten by starving sailors who (70) across dodos when they landed on the island.

There are (71) from the seventeenth century which record (72) of the bird in its island home and beyond. However, nobody can be really (73) about the history of the dodo and (74) the truth is never going to (75) easy.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|-------------|--|----------------|
| 61. A. represents | B. gives | C. makes | D. reproduces |
| 62. A. create | B. treat | C. support | D. surround |
| 63. A. literature | B. fiction | C. fairy tale | D. evidence |
| 64. A. days | B. time | C. period | D. history |
| 65. A. exist | B. matter | C. happen | D. last |
| 66. A. arrived | B. started | C. ^{originated}
~~organised~~ | D. born |
| 67. A. packed | B. shipped | C. sailed | D. wrapped |
| 68. A. specialty | B. puzzle | C. show | D. curiosity |
| 69. A. event | B. fate | C. destruction | D. finish |
| 70. A. fell | B. walked | C. came | D. tripped |
| 71. A. indications | B. sheets | C. documents | D. prints |
| 72. A. sightings | B. viewings | C. inspections | D. reflections |
| 73. A. fixed | B. sure | C. particular | D. steady |
| 74. A. uncovering | B. lifting | C. undoing | D. telling |
| 75. A. come | B. feel | C. prove | D. suggest |

VIII. Read this passage carefully and then choose the best answer A, B, C or D to questions below.

The dog, called Prince, was an intelligent animal and a slave to Williams. From morning till night, when Williams was at home, Prince never left his sight, practically ignoring all other members of the family. The dog had a number of clearly defined duties, for which Williams had patiently trained him and, like the good pupil he was, Prince lived for the chance to demonstrate his abilities. When Williams wanted to put on his boots, he would murmur "Boots" and within seconds the dog would drop them at his feet. At nine every morning Prince ran off to the general store in the village, returning shortly not only with William's daily paper but with a half-ounce packet of William's favourite tobacco, John Rhine's Mixed. A gun-dog by breed, Prince possessed a large soft mouth specially evolved for the safe carrying of hunted creatures, so the paper and the tobacco came to no harm never even showing a tooth mark.

Williams was a railway man, an engine driver, and he wore a blue uniform which smelled of oil and oil fuel. He had to work at odd times – "days", "late days" or "nights". Over the years Prince got to know these periods of work and rest, knew when his master would leave the house and return, and the dog did not waste this knowledge. If Williams overslept, as he often did, Prince barked at the bedroom door until he woke, much to the annoyance of the family. On his return, William's slippers were brought to him, the paper and tobacco too if previously undelivered.

A curious thing happened to William during the snow and ice of last winter. One evening he slipped and fell on the icy pavement somewhere between the village and his home. He was so badly shaken that he stayed in bed for three days; and not until he got up and dressed again did he discover that he had lost his wallet containing over fifty pounds. The house was turned upside down in the search, but the wallet was not found. However, two days later – that was five days after the fall – Prince dropped the wallet into Williams' hand. Very muddy, stained and wet through, the little case still contained fifty-three pounds, Williams' driving license and a few other papers. Where the dog had found it no one could tell, but found it he had and recognized it probably by the faint oil smell on the worn leather.

76. *What was the relationship between Williams and Prince?*

- A. So far as Williams was concerned, nothing was too good for Prince.
- B. The dog protected Williams from the others in the family.
- C. Prince behaved as he did through fear of Williams.
- D. The dog would do anything for Williams.

77. *How did the dog perform his duties?*

- A. He was delighted to show them off.
- B. He did his best but was not often successful.
- C. He did them quickly, to get them over.
- D. He had few opportunities to do them.

78. *As a result of Williams' work,*
- A. he did not get enough sleep.
 - B. there was an oily smell from his clothes.
 - C. the dog grew accustomed to travelling by train.
 - D. the dog was confused about the time of day.
79. *Williams did not realize his loss for several days because*
- A. he trusted the dog to find the wallet.
 - B. he was unconscious all that time.
 - C. he thought the wallet was in the house.
 - D. he had no occasion to feel in his pockets.
80. *The dog thought it was Williams' wallet because*
- A. he found it where Williams had fallen.
 - B. he had seen it before and recognized it.
 - C. of the mud that was on it.
 - D. the scent of it was familiar to him.

PRACTICE TEST 19

I. Circle the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of the others in each group.

- | | | | |
|-----------------------------|----------------------|------------------------|---------------------|
| 1. A. m <u>o</u> th | B. t <u>o</u> ll | C. p <u>o</u> per | D. ch <u>o</u> lera |
| 2. A. m <u>a</u> t | B. <u>a</u> dd | C. <u>a</u> pplication | D. <u>a</u> pply |
| 3. A. b <u>e</u> haviour | B. g <u>e</u> neral | C. d <u>e</u> cay | D. d <u>e</u> cent |
| 4. A. <u>th</u> ereupon | B. <u>th</u> reesome | C. <u>th</u> rill | D. <u>th</u> rone |
| 5. A. g <u>o</u> rgeous | B. g <u>e</u> nder | C. g <u>a</u> soline | D. g <u>a</u> ther |
| 6. A. i <u>s</u> olate | B. i <u>s</u> land | C. i <u>de</u> ntify | D. i <u>n</u> fant |
| 7. A. b <u>u</u> bble | B. d <u>o</u> ubt | C. <u>a</u> ble | D. c <u>a</u> pable |
| 8. A. t <u>r</u> igonometry | B. a <u>s</u> sembly | C. p <u>o</u> ultry | D. f <u>r</u> y |
| 9. A. r <u>e</u> sult | B. c <u>o</u> nsult | C. c <u>o</u> nsulate | D. a <u>d</u> ult |
| 10. A. c <u>h</u> asm | B. <u>ch</u> ase | C. <u>ch</u> eat | D. <u>ch</u> imney |

II. In three of these words the first syllable is stressed. In the fourth word the stress is not put on the first syllable. Find and circle the word in which the first syllable is not stressed.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|----------------|---------------|-----------------|
| 11. A. goalkeeper | B. template | C. temporary | D. solidify |
| 12. A. solicitor | B. separately | C. spacious | D. sequence |
| 13. A. solitude | B. epidemic | C. errand | D. density |
| 14. A. truncate | B. seriousness | C. thorough | D. thoughtful |
| 15. A. hairdresser | B. headstone | C. honourable | D. headquarter |
| 16. A. tricolour | B. triangular | C. trumpet | D. treasure |
| 17. A. release | B. creature | C. freedom | D. surgery |
| 18. A. parachute | B. armchair | C. accent | D. accidentally |
| 19. A. degree | B. pilot | C. disguise | D. pistol |
| 20. A. chubby | B. kingdom | C. creative | D. chemistry |

III. Circle the best answer A, B, C or D to complete each sentence.

21. His bank manager decided to give him financial for his new shop.
A. backing B. pushing C. standing D. lifting
22. She chose cushions of a colour which would her carpet.
A. equal B. agree C. help D. match
23. The judge the criminal to twenty years in prison.
A. condemned B. punished C. sentenced D. inflicted
24. She has lost her handbag with the sum of \$2,000 in it.
A. extraordinary B. important C. considerable D. valuable
25. Can't you your chief to let you have a holiday?
A. overcome B. make C. succeed D. persuade
26. His father had him how to make model aero planes.
A. planned B. guided C. taught D. learnt
27. Could you please an appointment for me to see Mr. Smith?
A. manage B. arrange C. do D. take
28. Our country has large areas of beauty.
A. unharmed B. undamaged C. unhurt D. unspoilt

45. During the last Ice Age, which ended about 10,000 years ago, there was
A B
about three times more ice than is today.
C D
46. Apparently the director was looking for someone who could play a 16-
A B
year-old school girl, because I was fortunate to get the role.
C D
47. Towards the end of the evening I fell really tired and so I liked to
A B C
disappear by myself for a while.
D
48. I carry the cassette around with me all day as it is enough small to fit into
A B C D
my coat pocket.
49. It was my job to look after his diary, arranging meetings, book actors and
A B
musicians for recording sessions and so on.
C D
50. Togo in West Africa is situated between Ghana with Benin.
A B C D

VI. Choose the sentence A, B, C or D nearest in meaning to the one in italic.

51. *I can't contact you because I've forgotten your phone number.*
A. I've forgotten your phone number so I can't keep in touch with you.
B. Not contacting you, I've forgotten your phone number.
C. Not contacting you, I've not remembered your phone number.
D. I can't keep you in touch because your phone number is not in my mind.
52. *It has always been my ambition to become a famous artist.*
A. I want to become a famous artist as soon as possible.
B. Always in my life do I want to become a famous artistic.
C. I have always dreamt of becoming a famous artist.
D. Dreaming of becoming a famous artist, I always have that ambition.
53. *The boy demanded to complain to the hotel manager*
A. The boy insisted on making his complaint to the hotel manager.
B. The boy insisted to make his complaint to the hotel manager.
C. The boy requested to talk to the hotel manager as soon as possible.
D. The hotel manager was demanded to talk to the boy.
54. *This country wouldn't have much income without tourism.*
A. Tourism is developing very quickly in this country.
B. Tourism development is going up in this country.
C. This country depends on its tourism for making its income.
D. In order to develop, this country invests into tourism.

55. *My mother is against buying a modern car.*
 A. My mother doesn't intend to buy a modern car.
 B. My mother won't buy a modern car.
 C. A modern car is not my mother's favourite.
 D. My mother objects to purchasing a modern car.
56. *He likes music and he also likes dancing.*
 A. He likes music in addition to dancing.
 B. Liking music, he likes dancing.
 C. He likes either music or dancing.
 D. Both dancing and music are OK for him to do.
57. *Can you deliver the furniture to this address?*
 A. Can you bring the furniture to this address?
 B. Can I have the furniture delivered to this address?
 C. Can the furniture be taken to this address?
 D. Can you help me to carry the furniture to this address?
58. *They should have finished the bridge last month but they are still building it.*
 A. The bridge was due to be finished last month but it's still being built.
 B. The bridge must be finished last month but they didn't.
 C. It is the builders' fault not to finish the bridge last month.
 D. The bridge is still being built although it was necessary for it to finish last month.
59. *The girl won her first match easily and then she became the champion.*
 A. The girl won her first match easily and she went on to become the champion.
 B. The first match was easily won, she became the champion.
 C. Becoming the champion because the girl won her first match.
 D. Wining the first match, the girl is now the champion.
60. *The woman didn't give any reason for her strange behaviour in the party.*
 A. No reason is given for her strange behaviour.
 B. It is not necessary for the woman to give any reason for her strange behaviour in the party.
 C. There is no need to explain her strange behaviour because she never did it.
 D. The woman didn't explain why she had behaved in such a strange way in the party.

VII. Read the passage and choose A, B, C or D for each of the following blanks.

THE EARLY DAYS OF FOOTBALL

Football became the game we know today during the regin of Queen Victoria in the nineteenth century. So many different (61) of the game were being played in Britain at that time, that in the 1863 the Football Association was (62) in order to draw up and agree the (63) of the game.

Throughout the country new football (64) were built and the development of the railways (65) that football teams and their (66)

..... could travel to the matches. In 1888 The Football League was (67)
 up with twelve clubs, and football became a national sport, (68)
 to rugby by many people as the more popular game of the (69)

Sometimes people play the game in just a field. In one town, Burnley, in the north of England, the field had a river (70) along the side of it in which players (71) baths after matches. People stood on banks (72) from earth and it was not until the early 1900s that (73) stands were built. The players would have had two wooden (74) for the goals with tapes across the top instead of a cross bar, and nets were not (75) until 1891.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|
| 61. A. methods | B. conditions | C. forms | D. ways |
| 62. A. formed | B. made | C. joined | D. offered |
| 63. A. techniques | B. laws | C. rules | D. lines |
| 64. A. grounds | B. places | C. lands | D. courses |
| 65. A. helped | B. intended | C. said | D. meant |
| 66. A. organizes | B. fans | C. partners | D. helpers |
| 67. A. put | B. got | C. set | D. made |
| 68. A. wanted | B. preferred | C. liked | D. favoured |
| 69. A. two | B. both | C. other | D. one |
| 70. A. lying | B. moving | C. running | D. causing |
| 71. A. got | B. took | C. ran | D. picked |
| 72. A. produced | B. made | C. consisted | D. worked |
| 73. A. accurate | B. right | C. proper | D. correct |
| 74. A. pins | B. nails | C. points | D. posts |
| 75. A. invented | B. composed | C. completed | D. presented |

VIII. Read this passage carefully and then choose the best answer A, B, C or D to questions below.

Katy had fallen asleep after lunch in one of Mrs. Hamley's armchairs. An open magazine lay on her knee and one arm hung down loosely. She looked soft and young, like a child; and a rush of love sprang into her father's heart.

"Katy," he said gently, taking hold of the hand that was hanging down.

She opened her eyes, though for a moment there was no recognition in them. Then the light flashed into them, and she sprang up, throwing her arms around his neck. "Fancy coming while I was asleep. I've missed the pleasure of watching for you."

He turned a little paler, but he still held her hand and took her to sit on the wide window seat. As she kept on talking, there was no need for him to speak.

"I was up so early this morning. It was lovely being out in the garden. Isn't it a gloriously hot day? I wonder if the Italian skies they talk about can be bluer than that - there, just between those trees."

She pulled her hand away and used it and the other to turn his head, so that he could see exactly the bit she meant. She noticed his unusual silence.

"Do you know, Dad," she said, "I don't think you look very well. You want me at home to take care of you. When can I come?"

"It must be your fancy, Katy. I feel full of beans; and I ought to be too. I've a piece of news for you." He felt he was making a mess of his business, but he was determined to get it over. "Can you guess it?"

"How should I?" she said; but her voice sounded less firm, as if she was trying to prepare herself for something unwelcome.

"Well, you see," he went on, "you're in a slightly awkward position, growing up as you are alone with me. I have to be away on these business trips so much."

"But there's Mrs. Wilson," Katy said, feeling sick now with the strengthening knowledge of what was coming. "I want nothing but her and you."

"Still, there are times when Mrs. Wilson can't be with you. She doesn't live with us, and she has other responsibilities. I've been worried for some time, but at last I've taken a step which will, I hope, make us both happier."

"Now I know what you're trying to say, Dad. I see it all now. I was sent here, to be out of the house, so that it could be quietly arranged in my absence. You're going to - I'm going to" There were words she could not say, thoughts she hated to think. The solid ground she had stood on seemed to break from the shore and carry her out to sea alone. Then she asked: "Do you want me to call her mother?"

76. *Why was Katy asleep when her father came?*

- A. Being so young, she often slept during the day.
- B. She had been too worried to sleep the night before.
- C. She had grown tired of waiting for him.
- D. She had been up a long time that day.

77. *Why didn't Katy recognize her father at once?*

- A. Because she looked unusually pale.
- B. She was still half asleep when her eyes opened.
- C. He had changed a lot since she saw him last.
- D. Because she had not been expecting him.

78. *Katy kept on talking*

- A. to make him feel more at ease.
- B. to postpone the bad news he had for her.
- C. because she was so pleased to see him.
- D. because she wanted to hide her anger.

79. *Katy suggested her father did not look well because*

- A. She wanted to go home with him.
- B. She was deeply concerned about his health.
- C. She knew something was troubling him.
- D. She knew he was eating far too much.

80. *What was the news he had for her?*

- A. He had to tell her she must live with Mrs. Hamley permanently.
- B. He wanted to say that they were going abroad.
- C. He was trying to tell her that he was getting married again.
- D. The news was she would have to go away to school.

PRACTICE TEST 20

I. Circle the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of the others in each group.

- | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. A. pop <u>u</u> lation | B. p <u>o</u> llution | C. p <u>ro</u> perty | D. p <u>ro</u> bably |
| 2. A. b <u>a</u> silisk | B. b <u>i</u> son | C. b <u>a</u> sic | D. b <u>a</u> sin |
| 3. A. g <u>e</u> nius | B. t <u>e</u> dious | C. t <u>e</u> ndency | D. p <u>e</u> culiar |
| 4. A. th <u>ro</u> at | B. th <u>en</u> ceforth | C. th <u>ri</u> ve | D. th <u>re</u> sh |
| 5. A. g <u>a</u> ze | B. g <u>o</u> ose | C. g <u>e</u> neral | D. g <u>a</u> mble |
| 6. A. int <u>e</u> rfere | B. it <u>i</u> nerary | C. int <u>r</u> oduction | D. int <u>r</u> ude |
| 7. A. int <u>r</u> ude | B. im <u>p</u> rove | C. in <u>p</u> ut | D. hall <u>u</u> cination |
| 8. A. d <u>e</u> cay | B. d <u>e</u> cade | C. f <u>o</u> rm <u>a</u> t | D. a <u>g</u> ent |
| 9. A. d <u>a</u> rtb <u>o</u> ard | B. b <u>o</u> ard | C. b <u>l</u> ackb <u>o</u> ard | D. c <u>u</u> p <u>b</u> oard |
| 10. A. <u>C</u> hinese | B. <u>ch</u> auffeur | C. <u>ch</u> oke | D. <u>ch</u> ip |

II. In three of these words the first syllable is stressed. In the fourth word the stress is not put on the first syllable. Find and circle the word in which the first syllable is not stressed.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|--------------|---------------|----------------|
| 11. A. mountainous | B. foreigner | C. determined | D. aspect |
| 12. A. encourage | B. jealous | C. public | D. empire |
| 13. A. arrangement | B. luggage | C. helium | D. cellar |
| 14. A. empty | B. anxious | C. dangerous | D. engine |
| 15. A. pressure | B. introduce | C. hesitant | D. pleasure |
| 16. A. vital | B. betray | C. mirror | D. trivial |
| 17. A. magician | B. prisoner | C. pressure | D. warranty |
| 18. A. danger | B. hamburger | C. tamer | D. concerned |
| 19. A. access | B. answering | C. accident | D. acquisition |
| 20. A. psychology | B. piston | C. purse | D. pocket |

III. Circle the best answer A, B, C or D to complete each sentence.

21. The house stood by itself in the middle of a field. It was completely
A. lonely B. isolated C. singular D. unaccompanied
22. He needed £800 but as his capital was up in shares he borrowed it from his bank.
A. tied B. bound C. knotted D. locked
23. She opened the packet and emptied the into a saucepan.
A. fullness B. insides C. contents D. refills
24. Tell your brother to come, because it's going to rain in a minute or two.
A. indoors B. outdoors C. within D. inwards
25. The girl's father to buy her a car if she passed her examination.
A. admitted B. accepted C. agreed D. approved
26. After a half-hour's by rowing-boat, we reached the island.
A. travel B. course C. crossing D. sail
27. The girl in the shop was how to use a new kind of electric cooker.
A. proving B. establishing C. exposing D. demonstrating

28. I him to arrive in time for dinner.
 A. hope for B. attend C. expect D. think
29. Britain a welcome to all tourists.
 A. holds out B. extends C. throws D. hands
30. Everything in the supermarket is marked with a price
 A. notice B. mark C. sign D. tag

IV. Choose A, B, C or D for each of the following sentence.

31. In China an ancient medical treatment as acupuncture is sometimes used during surgery.
 A. to know B. knowing
 C. known D. knows
32. Acupuncture is by needles into various parts of the body.
 A made / insert B. made / inserting
 C. done / insert D. done / inserting
33. Western doctors Chinese hospitals have been startled to see patients serious operations without a conventional anaesthetic.
 A. that visit / underwent B. visited / undergoing
 C. visiting / undergoing D. which have visited / undergoing
34. "If you can't lend me the money, I think I'll ask Fred."
 "Don't bother. He has than I do."
 A. fewer B. little
 C. few D. less
35. "I think I failed the test."
 "In my opinion, the was the most unreasonable."
 A. examination third question B. question third of the examination
 C. third examination question D. examination of the third question
36. "How can you keep such long hours?"
 "Well, now I at night so it isn't hard for me."
 A. am used to working B. used to working
 C. used to word D. was used to work
37. "Sandra is a miserable person."
 "Of course she is. She's jealous everyone."
 A. about B. with
 C. to D. of
38. the harvest, farmers are busy their work in the field.
 A. During / doing B. While / to do
 C. As / do D. Between / in doing
39. He went on doing it our protests.
 A. owing to B. because
 C. in spite of D. instead of
40. If there no floods last year, the crop better now.
 A. were would be B. had / would have been
 C. had been would be D. was / would have been

V. The four underlined words or phrases are marked A, B, C or D. Identify the one underlined expression that is not correct. Circle and correct it.

41. The capital city, Lome, is on the coast close with the Ghanaian border.
 A B C D
42. One day I heard that a TV company looking for a casting agent and I applied for and got the job.
 A B C D
43. I use it like a diary and it has an alarm which I can set to remind me about meetings with others doctors in the team.
 A B C D
44. It hopeless to try and find any privacy in the flat so I go out for a walk.
 A B C D
45. The irony was that I used to spend hours doing up my face so that I'd look younger.
 A B C D
46. More than 600 million individual bacteria lives on the skin of humans.
 A B C D
47. Under no circumstance I will leave you alone in this country.
 A B C D
48. Thomas remembers as a talented artist of his time.
 A B C D
49. The curricula of American public schools are set in individual states; they do not determine by the federal government.
 A B C D
50. Barnum opened his own circus in 1871 and become the most famous showman of his time.
 A B C D

VI. Choose the sentence A, B, C or D nearest in meaning to the one in italic.

51. *My son dislikes other people criticizing him.*
 A. My son doesn't like if you criticize him.
 B. Criticizing him is not my son's hobby.
 C. My son is afraid of being criticized.
 D. My son can't stand if other people criticize him.
52. *Don't blame him for your stupid mistakes.*
 A. It isn't his fault that you made stupid mistakes.
 B. Don't let him blamed for your stupid mistakes.
 C. He was not to blame because you have made so many mistakes.
 D. He doesn't make mistakes so you are to blame.

53. *The news was so shocking to them that they all sat there without saying a word.*
A. They were too shocked at the news that they all sat there without saying a word.
B. They sat there without saying a word although they were very shocked.
C. They all sat there in silence because they were so shocked by the news.
D. Sitting there without a word because they were very shocked.
54. *I picked up quite a lot of Chinese by watching Chinese films.*
A. I learnt a fair amount of Chinese by watching Chinese films.
B. Chinese films have supplied me a lot of Chinese.
C. Picking up a lot of Chinese, I watched Chinese films.
D. Watching Chinese films is a good way of learning Chinese.
55. *Was the play as interesting as you expected it to be or was it boring?*
A. Did the play satisfy you with its content?
B. Are you satisfied with the play?
C. Did you like the play as much as you do?
D. Did the play live up to your expectation or was it boring?
56. *In spite of hating cats, I have some in my family.*
A. Hating cat, though, I have some in my family.
B. Having some cats in my family although I hate them.
C. Despite the fact that I hate cats, I have some in my family.
D. Although the fact that I don't love cats, I still keep them in my family.
57. *"I will go immediately if you don't apologize!" she said to her son.*
A. She would like to go now that her son didn't apologize her.
B. Not apologizing his mother, the mother decided to go immediately.
C. The mother wanted to leave home because the son was not so good.
D. She threatened to go unless her son apologized.
58. *You shouldn't have left the windows open last night.*
A. It was your responsibility not to lock the windows last night.
B. Don't forget to lock the windows tonight.
C. It was careless of you to leave the windows open last night.
D. You have to leave the windows close before going to bed.
59. *You will get wet if you go out without an umbrella.*
A. Unless you go out with an umbrella, you will get wet.
B. Without an umbrella will make you get wet.
C. Going out without an umbrella is not good for you.
D. Getting wet will happen if you don't go out without an umbrella.
60. *It looks like rain to me.*
A. I think it's going to rain.
B. I like to look at the rain.
C. It will rain, I like to look at it.
D. It is going to rain, isn't it?

VII. Read the passage and choose A, B, C or D for each of the following blanks.

MUSIC - A UNIVERSAL LANGUAGE

Music is universal – it is produced by all cultures. Some scientists believe that music came before speech and (61) as a development of mating calls. In fact, there is (62) theory that the (63) languages were chanted or sung rather than spoken. Indeed, in some cultures, music is a form of (64) history. The Aboriginal Australians, for example, use music as a means to (65) on stories of the land and spirits to the next (66)

New evidence suggests that music does not just (67) the feel-good factor but it is also good for the brain. A study of intellectually (68) children showed that they could recall more (69) after it was given to them in a song than after it was read to them as a story.

Researchers also report that people (70) better on a standard intelligence (71) after listening to Mozart. The so-called 'Mozart effect,' has also been (72) by findings that rats (73) up on Mozart run faster through a complex network of paths or passages, (74) as a maze. Overall, it seems that in most instances people who suffer from any form of mental (75) benefit from listening to music.

- | | | | |
|------------------|--------------|------------------|----------------|
| 61. A. was | B. swelled | C. reacted | D. arose |
| 62. A. one | B. every | C. such | D. that |
| 63. A. earliest | B. newest | C. easiest | D. simplest |
| 64. A. enjoying | B. making | C. recording | D. stating |
| 65. A. move | B. pass | C. hand | D. happen |
| 66. A. children | B. people | C. tribe | D. generation |
| 67. A. convince | B. satisfy | C. please | D. prefer |
| 68. A. disabled | B. inactive | C. incapable | D. disordered |
| 69. A. facts | B. knowledge | C. memory | D. information |
| 70. A. examine | B. prepare | C. score | D. achieve |
| 71. A. form | B. scheme | C. demonstration | D. test |
| 72. A. supported | B. given | C. marked | D. remembered |
| 73. A. held | B. brought | C. stood | D. set |
| 74. A. called | B. heard | C. regarded | D. known |
| 75. A. badness | B. hurt | C. illness | D. pain |

VIII. Read this passage carefully and then choose the best answer A, B, C or D to questions below.

We had just got past the Customs Officer, Bijou and I, and I was relieved the country's laws on importing animals were so loose. By the look of surprise I had received from fellow passengers, I had feared they might be strict. The most amusing thing was that everyone officially concerned, at the airports and in the air, had referred to Bijou as "a live dog", for I could not imagine a dog other than a live one travelling anywhere. But regulations are meant to be obeyed, so "live" he was.

I had been given a box for him to travel in if he needed it, called a "Courtesy Kennel"; and it was this box that had brought the sleepy light of suspicion to the eyes of the Customs Officer when I had stood before him. He had thought, as his question made clear, that I was trying to bring in a colour TV set or something similar, subject to a high rate of duty. When he found the box contained only a dog – "Ah, a live dog!" he exclaimed with some disappointment – he waved me away with the rest of the passengers going through unchecked.

Outside the Arrival hall we joined the queue for a taxi. Being a party of only one, human at any rate, I was not too popular with the drivers, who probably made more out of groups, unless it was Bijou they did not like, and we had to wait until everyone else had departed. At last I was courted for my trade, and I selected from the queue now lacing me a large blue car, whose driver offered to take me to a "hotel comfortable", and Bijou and I got in. We had driven less than a hundred metres when a policeman on a motor-cycle stopped us. The driver and he began a furious argument through the taxi window. Now if there is anything that annoys Bijou, it is the sound of human voices raised in anger, and he tries to drown the voices with barking. He did that now. The policeman ordered us out.

The driver turned to me. "The dog must get out, sir," he said. "In our country it's illegal to carry them in taxis. Never mind, we'll put him in the back with your cases. I'm sorry about this, but we'll soon..."

So Bijou, with much loss of dignity, was banished to the back. The policeman, red in the face, drove off. So we did, but only until the motor-cyclist was out of sight. Then we stopped again, and Bijou rejoined me. Soon we reached the hotel.

76. What does the passage tell us about importing a dog to that country?

- A. The regulations made it difficult to import a dog.
- B. If the dog was hidden in a box, no one worried about it.
- C. There seemed to be no control on the arrival of a dog.
- D. The officials were afraid of dogs, so they refused to let them in.

77. Regarding Bijou, the writer wondered

- A. what other kinds of dog travelled by car.
- B. why so many officials were worried about the dog.
- C. whether other people minded travelling with a dog.
- D. why it was necessary to say he was alive.

78. *Why was the Customs Officer suspicious?*
- A. He believed the writer wanted to avoid paying duty.
 - B. He had doubts about the health of the dog.
 - C. Because the dog's owner preferred not to open the box.
 - D. He asked a question which the passenger could not answer.
79. *In the end the writer had a choice of taxis because*
- A. other people refused to ride with him.
 - B. he was the only traveller left.
 - C. he threatened to report the drivers.
 - D. the others in the queue went by bus
80. *When the taxis pulled up the second time,*
- A. the dog was tired of running.
 - B. the policeman pretended not to see what was happening.
 - C. Bijou was brought into the taxi.
 - D. the driver had arrived at the hotel.

PRACTICE TEST 21

I. Circle the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of the others in each group.

- | | | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. A. mam <u>ma</u> l | B. pa <u>st</u> ry | C. ra <u>n</u> dom | D. ca <u>p</u> ture |
| 2. A. pl <u>o</u> w | B. s <u>ou</u> nd | C. pr <u>ou</u> d | D. s <u>ou</u> l |
| 3. A. fa <u>i</u> r | B. fa <u>r</u> e | C. sh <u>a</u> re | D. da <u>r</u> t |
| 4. A. th <u>r</u> ashing | B. th <u>e</u> mselves | C. th <u>o</u> rax | D. th <u>e</u> rapist |
| 5. A. g <u>e</u> l | B. g <u>e</u> ar | C. g <u>e</u> cko | D. g <u>r</u> ave |
| 6. A. m <u>i</u> ner | B. m <u>i</u> me | C. m <u>i</u> ne | D. m <u>i</u> ngle |
| 7. A. w <u>ou</u> nd | B. sh <u>ou</u> ld | C. w <u>ou</u> ld | D. w <u>oo</u> d |
| 8. A. k <u>i</u> te | B. kn <u>i</u> ght | C. l <u>i</u> t | D. l <u>i</u> vely |
| 9. A. tr <u>e</u> atment | B. s <u>e</u> ntim <u>e</u> ntal | C. orna <u>m</u> ent | D. gov <u>e</u> rnment |
| 10. A. bu <u>t</u> cher | B. att <u>a</u> chment | C. ch <u>i</u> cken | D. ch <u>a</u> uv <u>i</u> nism |

II. In three of these words the first syllable is stressed. In the fourth word the stress is not put on the first syllable. Find and circle the word in which the first syllable is not stressed.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|---------------|-----------------|-------------|
| 11. A. constant | B. decay | C. consequently | D. syllable |
| 12. A. agriculture | B. tremendous | C. glacier | D. surface |
| 13. A. irrigate | B. consist | C. pocket | D. brochure |
| 14. A. control | B. crocodile | C. secondary | D. govern |
| 15. A. temperature | B. recently | C. illustrate | D. reptile |
| 16. A. dictionary | B. hibernate | C. approximate | D. musical |
| 17. A. mammal | B. island | C. attract | D. promise |
| 18. A. boundary | B. conductor | C. marvel | D. miracle |
| 19. A. miraculous | B. specialist | C. mirror | D. accident |
| 20. A. extra | B. rapid | C. area | D. disguise |

III. Circle the best answer A, B, C or D to complete each sentence.

21. He gave his listeners a vivid of his journey through Peru.
A. account B. tale C. communication D. news
22. Oh dear, there's a leak in my water pipe; I'll have to call the
A. builder B. carpenter C. electrician D. plumber
23. The teachers were a pay rise of £160 per annum.
A. rewarded B. presented C. awarded D. donated
24. This ticket one person to the show.
A. permits B. enters C. delivers D. admits
25. Though badly damaged by fire, the palace was eventually to its original splendour.
A. renewed B. repaired C. restored D. rescued
26. The small shopkeeper is facing competition from supermarkets.
A. angry B. bloody C. fierce D. fighting
27. To everyone's surprise, Mr. Hobbs at the Trade Union meeting.
A. turned in B. turned off C. turned up D. turned over

28. A country which wants to develop its tourist trade must its efforts by advertising abroad.
 A. back up B. hold up C. pull up D. stand up
29. As he was ill, he has to the party.
 A. miss B. avoid C. regret D. lack
30. That poor woman's husband died a few weeks after they were married. It was a real
 A. sorrow B. tragedy C. wrong D. evil

IV. Choose A, B, C or D for each of the following sentences.

31. He is success everyone here is very proud of him.
 A. such/that B. such a /that
 C. so/that D. such a /so
32. "Did the police ever find the stolen jewellery?"
 "Yes, but only after they'd conducted a"
 A. room-to-room search B. room-after-room search
 C. room-by-room search D. room-in-room search
33. "John found it difficult to adjust to Libya."
 "For one thing, ...is a difficult language to learn."
 A. Arabic B. the Arabic
 C. the language Arabic D. Arabics language
34. "Why are you so tired?"
 "Mrs. Jackson had me with her child all afternoon."
 A. stay B. to stay
 C. stayed D. staying
35. "What did the teacher dislike?"
 A. answered B. answering
 C. to have answered D. to answer
36. Make me angry for it!
 A. and suffer B. and you will suffer
 C. you will suffer D. and you suffer
37. Her name is Judy. She is can be.
 A. sweeter than B. as sweet as
 C. the sweetest D. as sweet
38., I like the Rolling Stones.
 A. No need to say B. Don't need to say
 C. Needless saying D. Needless to say
39. "Life," he said, "is very"
 A. complicate B. complicated
 C. complicating D. complication
40. We live in the on the corner.
 A. brick house old large B. large old brick house
 C. old brick large house D. brick large old house

V. The four underlined words or phrases are marked A, B, C or D. Identify the one underlined expression that is not correct. Circle and correct it.

41. The way a child plays with other children reveals a lots about the child's emotional development.
A B C D

42. The fact that the sophisticated technology has become part of revolution in travel delivery systems has not made travel schedules less hectic.
A B C D

43. Animism is the belief that objects and natural phenomena such as rivers, rocks and wind are life and have feelings.
A B C D

44. Alike a bar magnet, the Earth has two magnetic poles.
A B C D

45. The more directly overhead the Moon is, the great is the effect that it exhibits on Earth.
A B C D

46. I used to get feed up with people refusing me entry to adult films because nobody believed me when I said I was over 18.
A B C D

47. The park is very peace and it gives me the opportunity to reflect on the day and to think about what I have to do the next day.
A B C D

48. There are lots things available over the internet which are great for doctors.
A B C D

49. I was prepared for the hard work and the travel but one thing that I was completely unprepared for was the emotionally strain of the job.
A B C D

50. In spite Togo has been independent since 1960 the French influence is still evident, from the architecture to the food.
A B C D

VI. Choose the sentence A, B, C or D nearest in meaning to the one in italic.

51. *This is the most delicious meat I've ever eaten.*

A. I have never eaten such more delicious meat.

B. Never in my life have I had such a delicious meat.

C. Not ever in my life have I had such a wonderful meat.

D. At no time in my life have I never tasted this excellent meat.

52. *The children who are standing there are not my students.*
A. Not all standing there are my students.
B. Not all standing there are students of mine.
C. No one who was standing there was my student.
D. Everyone who is standing there is not all students of mine.
53. *She started work three months ago.*
A. It is three months since she started work.
B. She had been working for three months.
C. She is working here for three months now.
D. It's three months that she worked for.
54. *We came home early to avoid the coming storm.*
A. In order to avoiding the coming storm, we came home **early**.
B. We came home early in order to avoid the coming storm.
C. We didn't come home late to not get the coming storm.
D. Because it was predicted storming, we decided to come home **earlier than unusual**.
55. *My father regretted working for that company.*
A. My father didn't like working for that company.
B. It is my father's regret working for that company.
C. My father wished he hadn't worked for that company.
D. If only my father was not working for that company.
56. *My career as a teacher began 14 years ago.*
A. I have been a teacher for 14 years now.
B. I was a teacher for 14 years.
C. For 14 years have I been a teacher.
D. I have started teaching for 14 years now.
57. *The man finally managed to open the door to the house.*
A. The door was finally opened to the house.
B. The man eventually was successful to open the house.
C. The man couldn't open the house but after that he did.
D. The man finally succeeded in opening the door to the house.
58. *I don't really want to talk to him.*
A. I'd rather not talk to him.
B. I am not going to talk to him.
C. I won't talk to him.
D. I don't mean to talk to him.
59. *She lives quite near the hospital.*
A. Her house is just a stone throw from the hospital.
B. She doesn't live a long way from the hospital.
C. It's not a long way to get to the hospital.
D. It's easy to get to the hospital from her house.

60. *It isn't essential to finish your work this afternoon.*

- A. You don't have to finish your work this afternoon.
- B. Whether you finish your work is not important.
- C. Don't worry about finishing your work on time.
- D. Take your time to finish the work.

VII. Read the passage and choose A, B, C or D for each of the following blanks.

COFFEE CULTURE

The other day I wanted a cup of coffee, so I popped into the bank. I sat in a soft armchair and watched the world (61) , which, in this case, was the (62) for the services of the bank clerks. I'm joking, of course, but this could soon be common in banks in big cities.

The (63) for 'real coffee' in Britain, like that for mobile phones, seems never-ending. However, the (64) is that the attraction for many British people (65) not so much in the coffee as in the 'coffee culture' that surrounds it. This is to do with big, soft sofas and the idea that if you sit on one, you too can (66) the actors in the American TV comedy *Friends*.

In London, the first café opened in 1625. Men would (67) there, often at (68) times during the day, to (69) news and gossip, discuss (70) of the day and (71) business. The café acted as offices and shops in which merchants and agents, clerks and bankers could carry on their (72)

In London today it is (73) that there are more than 2000 cafés and the number is (74) It won't be long before coffee is sold everywhere. You can already buy it in hospitals, motorway service stations, supermarkets and at tourist (75) throughout the country.

- | | | | |
|------------------|-----------------|----------------|------------------|
| 61. A. fly past | B. go by | C. pass on | D. walk along |
| 62. A. queue | B. line | C. wait | D. search |
| 63. A. demand | B. development | C. claim | D. supply |
| 64. A. sense | B. suspect | C. suspicion | D. style |
| 65. A. leans | B. lies | C. occupies | D. rests |
| 66. A. be | B. feel | C. join | D. contact |
| 67. A. bring | B. fetch | C. take | D. gather |
| 68. A. regular | B. right | C. correct | D. perfect |
| 69. A. give | B. exchange | C. offer | D. establish |
| 70. A. thoughts | B. issues | C. feelings | D. circumstances |
| 71. A. make | B. perform | C. do | D. form |
| 72. A. trading | B. transactions | C. information | D. works |
| 73. A. estimated | B. guesses | C. taken | D. told |
| 74. A. raising | B. growing | C. succeeding | D. remaining |
| 75. A. scenes | B. points | C. attractions | D. matters |

VIII. Read this passage carefully and then choose the best answer A, B, C or D to questions below.

Shopping for clothes is not the same experience for a man as it is for a woman. A man goes shopping because he needs something. His purpose is settled and decided in advance. He knows what he wants, and his objective is to find it and buy it; the price is a secondary consideration. All men simply walk into a shop and ask the assistant for what they want. If the shop has it in stock, the salesman promptly produces it, and the business of trying it on proceeds at once. All being well, the deal can be and often is completed in less than five minutes, with hardly any chat and to everyone's satisfaction.

For a man, slight problems may begin when the shop does not have what he wants, or does not have exactly what he wants. In that case the salesman, as the name implies, tries to sell the customer something else – he offers the nearest he can to the article required. No good salesman brings out such a substitute bluntly; he does so with skill and polish. "I know this jacket is not the style you want, sir, but would you like to try it for size. It happens to be the colour you mentioned." Few men have patience with this treatment, and the usual response is: "This is the right colour and may be the right size, but I should be wasting my time and yours by trying it on."

Now how does a woman go about buying clothes? In almost every respect she does so in the possible way. Her shopping is not often based on need. She has never fully made up her mind what she wants, and she is only "having a look round". She is always open to persuasion; indeed she sets great store by what the saleswoman tells her, even by what companions tell her. She will try on any number of things. Uppermost, in her mind is the thought of finding something that anyone thinks suits her. Contrary to a lot of jokes, most women have an excellent sense of when they buy clothes. They are always on the lookout for the unexpected bargain. Faced with a roomful of dresses, a woman may easily spend an hour going from one rail to another, to and fro, often retracing her steps, before selecting the dresses she wants to try on. It is a laborious process, but apparently any enjoyable one. Most dress shops provide chairs for the waiting husbands.

76. When a man is buying clothes,

- A. he buys cheap things, regardless of quality.
- B. he chooses things that others recommend.
- C. he does not mind how much he has to pay for the right things.
- D. he buys good quality things, so long as they are not too dear.

77. What do men care about the fit of new clothes?

- A. They like their clothes to be bigger than the average size.
- B. Most men just assume that the size is right for them.
- C. They make sure a thing fits before they buy it.
- D. They do not worry whether a thing fits well or not.

78. *What does a man do when he does not get exactly what he wants?*
- A. He buys a similar thing of the colour he wants.
 - B. He usually does not buy anything.
 - C. At least two of his requirements must be met before he buys.
 - D. So long as the style is right, he buys the thing.
79. *What does the passage tell us about women shoppers for clothes?*
- A. They welcome suggestions from anyone.
 - B. Women rarely consider buying cheap clothes.
 - C. Women often buy things without giving the matter proper thought.
 - D. They listen to advice but never take it.
80. *What is the most obvious difference between men and women shoppers?*
- A. The fact that men do not try clothes on in a shop.
 - B. Women bargain for their clothes, but men do not.
 - C. Women stand up to shop, but men sit down.
 - D. The time they take over buying clothes.

PRACTICE TEST 22

I. Circle the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of the others in each group.

- | | | | |
|------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. A. <u>thorough</u> | B. <u>comb</u> | C. <u>hone</u> | D. <u>tone</u> |
| 2. A. <u>angry</u> | B. <u>danger</u> | C. <u>staple</u> | D. <u>lately</u> |
| 3. A. <u>estate</u> | B. <u>eraser</u> | C. <u>education</u> | D. <u>escalator</u> |
| 4. A. <u>thief</u> | B. <u>thieving</u> | C. <u>thence</u> | D. <u>thermonuclear</u> |
| 5. A. <u>honeymoon</u> | B. <u>honour</u> | C. <u>holiday</u> | D. <u>homestay</u> |
| 6. A. <u>icon</u> | B. <u>idiomatic</u> | C. <u>illegal</u> | D. <u>irregular</u> |
| 7. A. <u>sooner</u> | B. <u>improve</u> | C. <u>typhoon</u> | D. <u>progress</u> |
| 8. A. <u>decline</u> | B. <u>decent</u> | C. <u>click</u> | D. <u>clung</u> |
| 9. A. <u>package</u> | B. <u>vegetable</u> | C. <u>newspaper</u> | D. <u>aging</u> |
| 10. A. <u>chess</u> | B. <u>cheese</u> | C. <u>chief</u> | D. <u>chic</u> |

II. In three of these words the first syllable is stressed. In the fourth word the stress is not put on the first syllable. Find and circle the word in which the first syllable is not stressed.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|--------------|---------------|----------------|
| 11. A. nobility | B. snobbery | C. noticeable | D. nominate |
| 12. A. airport | B. ambulance | C. abundant | D. jewellery |
| 13. A. askew | B. steady | C. feather | D. leather |
| 14. A. thither | B. thunder | C. therapy | D. theoretical |
| 15. A. gangster | B. genetic | C. essay | D. furniture |
| 16. A. govern | B. lecturer | C. mechanical | D. continent |
| 17. A. mirror | B. library | C. holiday | D. effective |
| 18. A. monotone | B. monument | C. monster | D. monsoon |
| 19. A. photograph | B. shortage | C. reminder | D. marmalade |
| 20. A. charitable | B. adventure | C. chapel | D. souvenir |

III. Circle the best answer A, B, C or D to complete each sentence.

21. They made themselves understood by using language.
A. sign B. hand C. gesture D. acting
22. When the red wine..... the guests began drinking the white wine.
A. ran away B. ran down C. ran out D. ran through
23. I just cannot work out the answer to this question; I
A. give off B. give out C. give up D. give into
24. Legend that Robin Hood fired an arrow from his death-bed and was buried where the arrow landed.
A. tells it B. says it C. makes it D. has it
25. It's no use shouting at Grandmother; she's as deaf as a
A. post B. pin C. pole D. door
26. Be careful how you that jug; it will break very easily.
A. pour B. operate C. handle D. employ

27. If the boy had the dog alone it wouldn't have bitten him.
 A. set B. left C. put D. had
28. He was a very man; one day he would be happy, the next miserable.
 A. temperamental B. uneven C. nervous D. dispirited
29. She was putting on her watch when the broke and it fell to the ground.
 A. belt B. strap C. tie D. string
30. If you want to have a flat in London, you have to pay up to the
 A. head B. nose C. front D. ears

IV. Choose A, B, C or D for each of the following sentences.

31. Time is short, and the secretaries are typing
 A. with a pressure B. under pressure
 C. under the pressure D. to pressure
32. He has gone to continue his education.
 A. to overseas B. for overseas
 C. in overseas D. overseas
33. I am not surprised that Monica failed to solve that problem. She did it to get it right.
 A. quite quickly B. so quickly
 C. very quickly D. too quickly
34. She tells stories to the children before they go to bed.
 A. in the night B. at every night
 C. at night D. in every night
35. It's no use it all in five minutes.
 A. you try to do B. that you should try to do
 C. that you shall try to do D. your trying to do
36. He gave me two oranges but were bad.
 A. all B. some
 C. most D. both
37. You shouldn't come in till I your ticket.
 A. had seen B. shall see
 C. am seeing D. have seen
38. She couldn't the car, or she would have stopped.
 A. be seeing B. have been seeing
 C. see D. have seen
39. This luggage is quite similar to
 A. that one B. those
 C. in additional D. that
40. Many people want to wear clothes like
 A. those worn by film stars B. those wear by film stars
 C. that worn by film stars D. those wore by film stars

V. The four underlined words or phrases are marked A, B, C or D. Identify the one underlined expression that is not correct. Circle and correct it.

41. Chemical compounds are responsible to many of the vivid colours in fireworks.
A B C D
42. In a solar battery, a photosensitive semi conducting substance such as silicon crystal is the source of electrician.
A B C D
43. Researches in economics, psychology, and marketing can help business.
A B C D
44. Can you tell me why are you always coming to class so late?
A B C D
45. They live in the country, mile from the nearest station, so they actually pick me up by their car.
A B C D
46. When I said I wanted to go to drama school my parents were horrifiedly.
A B C D
47. If I don't get this time to myself, I'll be alike a bear with a sore head the next morning.
A B C D
48. I use the internet to find out about the latest discoveries in drugs and developments in medically research.
A B C D
49. They have to travel miles to reach the place on time and spend money on fares and new clothes and as on.
A B C D
50. You may choose to stay with a host family or you may prefer to finding your own room or apartment.
A B C D

VI. Choose the sentence A, B, C or D nearest in meaning to the one in italic.

51. *The teacher cared about regular attendance.*
A. The teacher paid attention to regular attendance.
B. The teacher always punished us if we were absent.
C. If you were frequently absent, you wouldn't be allowed to attend the class.
D. Regular attendance should always be cared about like that teacher did.
52. *Whose are these books and notebooks?*
A. Do you know whose are these books and notebooks?
B. Who do these books and notebooks belong to?
C. Whom do these books and notebooks belong to?
D. Who is the owner for these books and notebooks?

53. *The suitcase was so heavy that the man couldn't lift it.*
 A. The man never wanted to lift the suitcase because it was heavy.
 B. It was so heavy suitcase that the man couldn't lift it.
 C. The suitcase was too heavy for the man to lift.
 D. Very heavy, the man couldn't lift the suitcase.
54. *"Have you ever been to Japan?" he asked me.*
 A. He asked me if I had ever been to Japan.
 B. He questioned me if Japan was visited by me.
 C. He wanted to know whether had I been to Japan.
 D. He told me if I had gone to Japan.
55. *Lucky does not play basketball as well as she used to.*
 A. Lucky was used to playing basket ball very well.
 B. Lucky now enjoys playing basketball than in the old days.
 D. Lucky is now a better basketball player than previously.
 D. Lucky used to play basketball better than now.
56. *We should leave the party now if we want to catch the latest bus.*
 A. If we don't leave the party now we won't be able to catch the latest bus..
 B. We will late for the latest bus if we are not hurrying.
 C. Leaving the party now or we will catch the latest bus.
 D. Catching the latest bus, we should leave the party now.
57. *Henry laughed when I told him the joke.*
 A. The joke that I told Henry made him laugh.
 B. Henry burst into laughter because I told him a joke.
 C. It was easy for Henry to laugh.
 D. Henry liked listening to jokes and laughing.
58. *John could not row the boat.*
 A. It was difficult for John to use the boat.
 B. John failed rowing the boat.
 C. John was unable to row the boat.
 D. The boat wasn't rowed by John.
59. *It's my job to look after my children.*
 A. Responsible, I am looking after my children.
 B. I earn money from looking after my children.
 C. My responsibility that is looking after my children.
 D. I am responsible for looking after my children.
60. *If you don't want mum to be angry with you, you should obey her.*
 A. You should be an obedient child.
 B. You'd better obey mum if you don't want her to be angry.
 C. In order not for your mum to get angry, you should be quiet.
 D. Your mum loves you so she gets angry easily when you don't listen to her.

VII. Read the passage and choose A, B, C or D for each of the following blanks.

ENGLISH FOOD

Foreign visitors to England often ask (61) one good restaurant but when their hosts suggest (62) it is usually Italian or French or Indian. 'But I mean a typically English restaurant,' they say, (63) disappoint them, the host answers as best as he can (64) that English people enjoy their own cooking at home but (65) it in public. Even the experts who write articles on food (66) to use the French word 'cuisine', (67) suggests that 'cooking' is inferior.

In fact, English cooking is not (68) bad as people think. The trouble with it, (69) that the most appetizing typical dishes do not go with wine. At home, English people usually drink either water or beer or even (70) seem) tea with their meals; in restaurants, they sometimes think they (71) order wine for the (72) of appearances.

At present, a number of exclusive restaurants in Britain are trying to develop a 'national cuisine.' But their main criterion (73) appears to be to search for recipes in ancient cookery books and give the results names like 'Mutton Winchester' -- it's amazing how snobbery survives in the imitation French name with the adjective after the noun. Why (74) have called it 'Winchester Mutton?' At the other end of the scale, there are restaurants in London where you can have regional working-class specialties. Personally I (75) avoid the two extremes and go to a pub. Most pubs serve food that goes well with beer and, English beer being what it is, who could ask for anything better?

- | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------|
| 61. A. advices to people | B. advice to people |
| C. people for advices | D. people for advice |
| 62. A. one them | B. them one |
| C. one to them | D. to them one |
| 63. A. Not to | B. In order not |
| C. To not | D. So as not to |
| 64. A. It is the truth | B. The truth is |
| C. What is true it's | D. What the truth is |
| 65. A. are often ashamed of | B. are often ashamed with |
| C. often are ashamed of | D. often are ashamed with |
| 66. A. like better | B. prefer |
| C. would rather | D. are in favour |
| 67. A. which | B. what |
| C. that | D. and |
| 68. A. so much | B. nearly so |
| C. as much | D. nearly so much |
| 69. A. in my opinion, is | B. in my opinion, it is |
| C. for my opinion, is | D. for my opinion, it is |

- | | |
|-------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 70. A. however strange it may | B. however strange it can |
| C. whatever strange it may | D. whatever strange it can |
| 71. A. had better | B. had better to |
| C. would better | D. would better to |
| 72. A. good | B. reason |
| C. sake | D. need |
| 73. A. on doing like this | B. in doing like |
| C. on doing so this | D. in doing so |
| 74. A. can't they | B. couldn't they |
| C. they can't | D. they couldn't |
| 75. A. would rather | B. had rather |
| C. would rather to | D. had rather to |

VIII. Read this passage carefully and then choose the best answer A, B, C or D to questions below.

"A good book for children should simply be a good book in its own right." These are the words of Mollie Hunter, a well-known author of books for youngsters. Born and bred near Edinburgh, Mollie has devoted her talents to writing primarily for young people. She firmly believes that there is always and should always be a wider audience for any good book whatever its main market. In Mollie's opinion it is essential to make full use of language and she enjoys telling a story, which is what every writer should be doing. "If you aren't telling a story, you're a very dead writer indeed," she says.

With the chief function of a writer being to entertain. Mollie is indeed an entertainer. "I have this great love of not only the meaning of language but of the music of language," she says. This love goes back to early childhood. "I've told stories in all my life. I had a school teacher who used to ask us what we would like to be when we grew up and, because my family always had dogs, and I was very good at handling them, I said I wanted to work with dogs, and the teacher always said "Nonsense, Mollie dear, you'll be a writer." So eventually I thought that this woman must have something, since she was such a good teacher – and I decided when I was nine that I would be a writer."

This childhood intention is described in her novel, *A Sound of Chariots*, which although written in the third person is clearly autobiographical and gives a picture both of Mollie's ambition and her struggle towards its achievement.

Thoughts of her childhood inevitably brought thoughts of the time when her home was still a village with buttercup meadows and strawberry fields – sadly now covered with modern houses. "I was once taken back to see it and I felt that somebody had lain dirty hands all over my childhood. I'll never go back," she said. "Never." "When I set once of my books in Scotland," she said, "I can recapture my romantic feelings as a child playing in those fields, or watching the village blacksmith at work. And that's important because children now know so much so early that romance can't exist for them, as it did for us."

To this day, Mollie has a lively affection for children, which is reflected in the love she has for her writing. 'When we have visitors with children the adults always say, "If you go to visit Mollie, she'll spend more time with the children." They don't realize that children are much more interesting company. I've heard all that the adults have to say before. The children have something new.'

76. *What does Mollie Hunter feel about the nature of a good book?*
- A. It should not aim at a narrow audience.
 - B. It should be attractive to young readers.
 - C. It should be based on original ideas.
 - D. It should not include too much conversation.
77. *What do we learn about Mollie Hunter as a very young child?*
- A. She didn't expect to become a writer.
 - B. She didn't enjoy writing stories.
 - C. She didn't have any particular ambitions.
 - D. She didn't respect her teacher's views.
78. *In comparison with children of earlier years, Mollie feels that modern children are*
- A. more intelligent.
 - B. better informed.
 - C. less keen to learn.
 - D. less interested in fiction.
79. *Mollie's adult visitors generally discover that*
- A. she is a very generous person.
 - B. She is interesting company.
 - C. She talks a lot about her work.
 - D. She pays more attention to their children.
80. *What is the writer's purpose in this text?*
- A. To describe Mollie Hunter's most successful books.
 - B. To share her employment of Mollie Hunter's books.
 - C. To provide information for Mollie Hunter's existing readers.
 - D. To introduce Mollie Hunter's work to a wider audience.

PRACTICE TEST 23

I. Circle the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of the others in each group.

- | | | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. A. <u>acc</u> use | B. <u>fl</u> atter | C. <u>a</u> mb | D. <u>s</u> and |
| 2. A. <u>o</u> zone | B. <u>o</u> xide | C. <u>o</u> xford | D. <u>o</u> ptical |
| 3. A. <u>h</u> eavenly | B. <u>h</u> eave | C. <u>h</u> edge | D. <u>t</u> ext |
| 4. A. <u>th</u> ousand | B. <u>th</u> under | C. <u>th</u> ese | D. <u>th</u> ong |
| 5. A. <u>h</u> erbal | B. <u>h</u> eress | C. <u>h</u> emisphere | D. <u>h</u> ence |
| 6. A. <u>h</u> itch | B. <u>h</u> ike | C. <u>h</u> ire | D. <u>t</u> ire |
| 7. A. <u>p</u> syche | B. <u>p</u> ure | C. <u>p</u> roverb | D. <u>p</u> rovincial |
| 8. A. <u>s</u> cent | B. <u>s</u> cientific | C. <u>s</u> cenario | D. <u>s</u> keptical |
| 9. A. <u>s</u> ilent | B. <u>s</u> ugar | C. <u>s</u> in | D. <u>s</u> oup |
| 10. A. <u>ch</u> opstick | B. <u>ch</u> emise | C. <u>ch</u> unk | D. <u>ch</u> illy |

II. In three of these words the first syllable is stressed. In the fourth word the stress is not put on the first syllable. Find and circle the word in which the first syllable is not stressed.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|
| 11. A. utility | B. holly | C. holey | D. total |
| 12. A. characterize | B. absence | C. datum | D. charcoal |
| 13. A. ethical | B. elbow | C. eject | D. ego |
| 14. A. brainwash | B. thermal | C. thesaurus | D. barrier |
| 15. A. humourous | B. honesty | C. hurricane | D. hypothesis |
| 16. A. diligent | B. dimension | C. action | D. innate |
| 17. A. butterfly | B. copycat | C. upset | D. commerce |
| 18. A. modem | B. commander | C. modern | D. modest |
| 19. A. offensive | B. basket | C. baseball | D. basis |
| 20. A. commit | B. chargeable | C. chant | D. charter |

III. Circle the best answer A, B, C or D to complete each sentence.

21. Do you mind if I with my work while you are getting tea ready?
A. get through B. turn to C. carry out D. carry on
22. They arrived home very wet, as they had walked all the way the rain
A. in B. below C. under D. into
23. Go straight to the hospital and have your hand attended to – it looks to me.
A. affected B. effected C. infected D. intoxicated
24. If you leave that butter in the sun, it will
A. thaw B. dissolve C. melt D. harden
25. She turned up at the party dressed in the style.
A. last B. final C. end D. latest
26. At the election you must mark your paper, fold it and drop it into the box.
A. voting B. ballot C. nomination D. selection
27. The band at the jazz club up and people started dancing.
A. hit B. banged C. struck D. knocked

28. The town council decided to more money to tourism.
 A. allocate B. delegate C. spread D. subscribe
29. What measures have been to control the crowd at Saturday's football match?
 A. imagined B. taken C. given D. described
30. They are not good friends at the moment; they out over some gardening tools.
 A. crossed B. broke C. fell D. got

IV. Choose A, B, C or D for each of the following sentences.

31. does it take to get to Bangsaen from here?
 A. How far B. How long
 C. How much D. How many
32. We should have the gardener the lawn with insecticide.
 A. to spray B. sprayed
 C. spray D. spraying
33. "Do you fix your own car?"
 "No, I always have a mechanic it."
 A. fix B. fixed
 C. fixing D. fixes
34. Although he shouted, he could not make his voice
 A. hear B. to hear
 C. heard D. to be heard
35. Yesterday the teacher had his students ten poems. In addition, they were made three essays in class.
 A. memorized /to write B. memorize / to write
 C. to memorize /write D. memorizing /to write
36. Would you mind if I had you Peter off at the airport tomorrow morning?
 A. seen B. seeing
 C. see D. to see
37. Don't forget to give Mr. Brown my message, ...?
 A. do you B. are you
 C. shall you D. will you
38. He returned the borrowed book
 A. the next very day B. the day very next
 C. the very day next D. the very next day
39. John may not pass the examination but he will do
 A. his possible best B. the best possible
 C. his best D. the best
40. He was staring at his enemy.
 A. hardy B. in hard manner
 C the best D hardly

52. *You might fail if you don't try hard.*
A. Try hard or you might fail.
B. If you didn't make efforts, you might not succeed.
C. Failing surely if you don't try hard.
D. Unless you don't try hard, you might not succeed.
53. *"Mum, please don't tell dad my mistake!" the boy said.*
A. The boy insisted his mother not tell his father his mistakes.
B. The boy told his mother not to mention his mistakes any more.
C. The boy asked his mother not to tell his father his mistake.
D. The boy wanted his mother to keep his mistakes in her heart.
54. *One of my neighbours is the owner of that factory.*
A. That factory is belonged to one of my neighbours.
B. One of my neighbours is the manager of that factory.
C. One of my neighbours bought that company.
D. That factory belongs to one of my neighbours.
55. *Chuck denied breaking the window.*
A. Chuck refused to break the window.
B. Chuck said that he hadn't broken the window.
C. Chuck didn't break the window.
D. Chuck was determined not to break the window.
56. *The clock showed 10 p.m.*
A. According to the clock, it was 10 p.m.
B. The clock told us it was 10 p.m.
C. It was 10 p.m, that's what the clock showed.
D. It was definitely 10 p.m. because the clock said that.
57. *My aunt found a wallet with no name in it.*
A. My aunt found a nameless wallet.
B. The wallet my aunt saw was nameless.
C. The wallet that my aunt found had no name inside.
D. Although it was not a valuable wallet, my aunt picked it up.
58. *Nicole likes going abroad to study but he prefers to study in his home country.*
A. Nicole will study at home although he gets a scholarship to study abroad.
B. Nicole doesn't like going abroad as much as studying in his home country.
C. Nicole prefers studying in his home country than going abroad to study.
D. Nicole would rather to stay at home to study.
59. *Could you take care of our dog while we are on holiday?*
A. Would you mind looking after our dog while we are on holiday?
B. Would you mind to look after our dog while we are away?
C. Can you give us a helping hand taking care of the dog while we are not here?
D. Could the dog be cared about while we are on holiday?

60. *He always looked up to his father.*

- A. He liked looking at his father with his eyes wide open.
- B. He always looked at his father respectful.
- C. He always admired his father.
- D. He always wanted to be as high as his father.

VII. Read the passage and choose A, B, C or D for each of the following blanks.

THE VILLAGE SCHOOL

Cattistock (61) people mean (62) a typical English village. It has some 580 inhabitants, a pub called The Fox and Hounds, a rebuilt Tudor church and a Victorian village school. The only blemish is a closure notice which the county council has pinned to (63) door. Unless the notice is lifted, (64) is unlikely, that door will probably shut for the (65) the summer. And unless the parents take over building at the primary schooling of the children – as (66) at Madingley in Cambridgeshire have done – the (67) pupils will join larger classes at Maiden Newton two miles away.

If Cattistock (68) survive as something more than a home for its oldest inhabitants and for the middle-aged, middle-class immigrants (69) children have (70) school, it needs to attract more young couples. And (71) drawn them to Cattistock in the past is the presence of a successful school on their doorstep.

There is little doubt that both despite its size, and because of it, Cattistock Primary School has (72) Staffed by a head teacher and one assistant, it is a cheerful building in the very centre of the village. Parents are (73) the place all the while, helping with cookery and crafts and listening (74) And as a result children in the school are on average a year ahead in reading age.

'That's not a middle-class phenomenon, (75) the way,' says the acting headmaster. 'It's spread throughout the school. What we lose in competition we gain by close attention.'

- | | | | |
|---------------------|------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|
| 61. A. that most | B. what most | C. that the most | D. what the most |
| 62. A. as | B. like | C. by | D. for |
| 63. A. a school | B. a school's | C. the school | D. the school's |
| 64. A. what | B. that | C. but | D. which |
| 65. A. last time to | B. latest time | C. last time on | D. latest time onto |
| 66. A. these | B. those | C. these ones | D. those ones |
| 67. A. about thirty | B. around thirty | C. thirty or so | D. thirtyish |
| 68. A. is to | B. has to | C. shall | D. will |
| 69. A. which | B. whose | C. of whom | D. who's |
| 70. A. already left | B. yet left | C. already left their | D. yet left their |

- | | |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------|
| 71. A. that which has often | B. that which often has |
| C. what often has | D. what has often |
| 72. A. done a good job | B. done a good work |
| C. made a good job | D. made a good work |
| 73. A. on and off | B. in and out |
| C. up and down | D. to and fro of |
| 74. A. the children reading | B. to the children reading |
| C. the reading children | D. to the reading children |
| 75. A. by | B. in |
| C. on | D. through |

VIII. Read this passage carefully and then choose the best answer A, B, C or D to questions below.

A single scream shattered the morning calm and woke Bernie from a troubled sleep. A car raced past the house. Bernie got up and opened the curtains. A cat lay in the middle of the road, twisted, broken and still. It was not a rare sight on that busy corner. Drivers took more care to avoid dogs for there was often a value on a dog; farmers and the like might depend on them. But cats were nobody's business really, and there were too many about anyway.

It was late that evening that the first faint cries were heard. Nicola, reading in bed, heard them but took little notice. She slept in the back of the house, away from street noises and there were the cries again, not just one but several together. Nicola stared at her mother.

"They are kittens!" she cried. "That must have been a mother cat yesterday. The kittens are somewhere and they're hungry."

After school Nicola found the little family in a store-room beneath the house. The door of this was always kept shut, but a broken window high in the wall was an invitation to any normal cat. There were six kittens, all very tiny. Four were black and white and two marmalade. When Nicola bent to pick one up there was a fierce reaction, and six tiny backs arched in terror. Laughing, she lifted up one of the little things and was surprised at how quickly it grew calm and curious in the warmth of her hand. Its eyes were only half open, and it seemed too weak to stand up. One by one Nicola put them in a cardboard box and took them indoors.

"They must be fed at once." Bernie said when she saw them. She put some milk on the stove to warm. "Nicky, look for that dolls' feeding bottle you used to have. I think it's in your cupboard. These little creatures can't drink from a saucer like cats; they have to be fed like babies." She dipped her fingers in the warm milk and put them to the mouth of each kitten in turn. How they loved it.

76. *What was the cause of the scream?*
- Bernie had a nightmare and woke with a scream.
 - A motor-car went too fast round a corner.
 - There was a car and dog fight outside.
 - A cat was run over in the street.

77. *We understand from the passage that motorists*
- A. are reliable dog owners.
 - B. try hard not to run over dogs.
 - C. are not so careful as farmers are.
 - D. often depend upon their dogs.
78. *When Nicolas first heard the cries, she*
- A. knew they were kittens' cries.
 - B. got up and looked for kittens.
 - C. did not think about them.
 - D. thought they came from the street.
79. *Why did Nicolas look for the kittens in the store-room?*
- A. She thought a cat could have got into it.
 - B. A lot of the family's cats lived there.
 - C. She had seen the mother cat going in.
 - D. Someone had left the door open for her.
80. *When she held one of the kittens in her hand,*
- A. it felt very warm to her.
 - B. it began to cry.
 - C. she did not like the feel of it.
 - D. it soon felt safe with her.

PRACTICE TEST 24

I. Circle the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of the others in each group.

- | | | | |
|-------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|
| 1. A. <u>sou</u> venir | B. <u>sou</u> r | C. <u>sou</u> th | D. <u>sou</u> se |
| 2. A. <u>sac</u> red | B. <u>sa</u> fe | C. <u>sad</u> dle | D. <u>sa</u> il |
| 3. A. <u>tele</u> pathy | B. <u>tele</u> phone | C. <u>tem</u> per | D. <u>tem</u> perament |
| 4. A. <u>thi</u> ng | B. <u>thou</u> ghtless | C. <u>thum</u> b | D. <u>the</u> re |
| 5. A. <u>genu</u> ine | B. <u>guy</u> | C. <u>gene</u> rate | D. <u>gene</u> ticist |
| 6. A. <u>pi</u> pe | B. <u>pie</u> | C. <u>pi</u> ty | D. <u>pi</u> ne |
| 7. A. <u>usa</u> ge | B. <u>ush</u> er | C. <u>usa</u> l | D. <u>uni</u> form |
| 8. A. <u>Scot</u> tish | B. <u>skul</u> l | C. <u>scare</u> | D. <u>scent</u> |
| 9. A. <u>heel</u> | B. <u>heir</u> loom | C. <u>heli</u> copter | D. <u>hel</u> met |
| 10. A. <u>chap</u> ter | B. <u>chap</u> erone | C. <u>chea</u> t | D. <u>che</u> rry |

II. In three of these words the first syllable is stressed. In the fourth word the stress is not put on the first syllable. Find and circle the word in which the first syllable is not stressed.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|---------------|---------------|------------------|
| 11. A. thorough | B. comedy | C. strategy | D. tornado |
| 12. A. angry | B. endanger | C. thoughtful | D. lately |
| 13. A. famous | B. agency | C. purchase | D. escalator |
| 14. A. comic | B. clementine | C. climax | D. thermonuclear |
| 15. A. circumstance | B. civilize | C. aspire | D. circus |
| 16. A. icon | B. idiomatic | C. hospitable | D. regular |
| 17. A. sooner | B. national | C. typhoon | D. eyewitness |
| 18. A. decline | B. decent | C. eyelash | D. forerunner |
| 19. A. package | B. vegetable | C. newspaper | D. illegal |
| 20. A. chessboard | B. charisma | C. dictionary | D. forehead |

III. Circle the best answer A, B, C or D to complete each sentence.

21. The carriage was by four horses.
A. tied B. rolled C. drawn D. driven
22. His for the local tennis club costs £10 a year.
A. subscription B. fee C. tax D. premium
23. When you return to your country, don't forget to with me.
A. keep in hand B. keep time C. keep in touch D. keep in step
24. The country had a large on its balance of payments.
A. extra B. addition C. overflow D. surplus
25. Don't get too near that wasp or it may you.
A. bite B. eat C. prick D. sting
26. He didn't seem to know what was happening at all; he looked completely
A. doubtful B. bewildered C. undecided D. defeated
27. I'm afraid you have no but to come along with us.
A. possibility B. permission C. choice D. selection

28. He left in such a hurry that I had time to thank him.
 A. almost B. even C. nearly D. scarcely
29. He read a book on the plane to away the time.
 A. while B. throw C. absorb D. waste
30. Four people were seriously in an accident on the motorway.
 A. injured B. damaged C. spoiled D. broken

IV. Choose A, B, C or D for each of the following sentences.

31. What so seriously these last two hours?
 A. were you discussing B. have you discussed
 C. have you been discussing D. did you discuss
32. Frank when he noticed a large packing-case lying on the floor.
 A. has about to leave B. had about to leave
 C. is about to leave D. was about to leave
33. A : What are you doing?
 B :
 A. No B. None
 C. Not D. Nothing
34. All work is better than at all.
 A. no B. none
 C. not D. some
35. "Do you think Jennifer is a beautiful girl?"
 "I think she's a girl."
 A. good-look B. look-good
 C. good-looking D. well-looking
36. His uncle has for three years.
 A. died B. been dead
 C. been died D. dead
37. He newspapers for ten years.
 A. is selling B. sells
 C. has been selling D. has been sold
38. As a result, war out ten years later.
 A. broken B. was broken
 C. broke D. had broken
39. "..... is it, by air, from Bangkok to Chiangmai?"
 "About 500 miles."
 A. How long B. How far
 C. How much D. How many
40. "..... did he pay for his transistor radio?"
 "Only three hundred baht."
 A. How high B. How many
 C. How much D. How often

V. The four underlined words or phrases are marked A, B, C or D. Identify the one underlined expression that is not correct. Circle and correct it.

41. Lome is said to have best market in West Africa and the Togolese are
A B C
warm and hospitable people.
D
42. Most of children are accompanied by their parents or their teachers.
A B C D
43. There's always a lot of reading to be made, and it's often cheaper to
A B
download journals online than buy the printed copy.
C D
44. Usually I fall sleepy pretty quickly even if the others are still up and chatting or
A B C D
listening to music.
45. I remember taken to the cinema and the theatre at a very early age.
A B C D
46. I had a terrible rail journey last week when I went to seeing my parents.
A B C D
47. Not until my mother came home I had something to eat.
A B C D
48. She has too many friends that she doesn't have time to study.
A B C D
49. It's time we go for a walk in the countryside.
A B C D
50. Sheep have been domesticated for over 5,000 years ago.
A B C D

VI. Choose the sentence A, B, C or D nearest in meaning to the one in *italic*.

51. *We lived in the countryside throughout our childhood.*
A. We were brought up in the countryside.
B. We spent our childhood playing in the countryside.
C. We are countrymen.
D. We were lucky because we grew up in the countryside.
52. *He is very like his uncle in character and appearance.*
A. He looks exactly the same as his uncle.
B. He takes after his uncle in character and appearance.
C. He resembles his uncle very much.
D. He is a picture of his uncle.
53. *My son is an adult now.*
A. Not a little boy my son is.
B. My son is married now.
C. My son grew up already.
D. My son has grown up now.

54. *We have a good relationship with our neighbours.*
- A. The relationship we have with our neighbours is excellent.
 - B. I and my neighbours are good friends.
 - C. We get on well with our neighbours.
 - D. I and my neighbours learn from each other.
55. *The teacher was angry with us for being late.*
- A. Because the teacher was always angry, we wanted to be late.
 - B. Being angry with us, we were late.
 - C. We were late although the teacher was angry.
 - D. The teacher told us off for being late.
56. *Nobody in our club is as good at basketball as Tim is.*
- A. Who can play basketball as well as Tim?
 - B. Tim can play basketball spectacularly.
 - C. Tim is the best basketball player in our club.
 - D. Tim is an excellent basketball player in our club.
57. *My mother is one of the social workers in one of the big hospitals.*
- A. My mother works as a social worker in one of the big hospitals.
 - B. There are a lot of social workers in some hospitals.
 - C. My mother likes doing social work.
 - D. My mother is a doctor in a big hospital.
58. *"Would you like to stay for dinner?" she asked me.*
- A. She asked me if I liked to stay for dinner.
 - B. She invited me to stay for dinner.
 - C. She offered me dinner.
 - D. She was very kind to offer me dinner.
59. *"If I were you, I wouldn't go," he said.*
- A. He advised me against going.
 - B. He told me to stay with him.
 - C. He asked me not to go.
 - D. He advised me never to go.
60. *I am not so good at languages as he is.*
- A. His languages are very good.
 - B. I am very bad at languages.
 - C. He is better at languages than am I.
 - D. He is far more better language learner than I am.

VII. Read the passage and choose A, B, C or D for each of the following blanks.

LEARNING HOW TO GET A JOB

Every week a van pulls (61) workshop in a run-down Nottingham back street carrying a varied (62) -slides for playgroups, hand-made desks and leisure materials for handicapped children.

But though the commercial cost of having these made individually would (63) the customers to (64), the Beaver workshop's main aim is much more than simply (65) their needs a cost. The volunteers who spend a 60-day stint doing woodwork and joinery are, (66), there to learn (67) a job. This (68) workshop takes men who have been (69) an average of two years and for a variety of reasons. Most have struggled to get a job - any job - in an area of declining industry.

(70) have in common, according to Beaver manager John Bowe, a former civil engineer, is a lack of identity - the legacy of long-term unemployment. (71) jobs they've done in the past, it's (72) never been employed. They've lost confidence (73) 'It's easy for the rest of us to say someone should be able to go on and on looking for work but when (74) turned down (75) it reinforces your hopeless view of yourself.'

- | | |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 61. A. off a looking- ordinary | B. off an ordinary- looking |
| C. out of a looking- ordinary | D. out of an ordinary- looking |
| 62. A. merchandise | B. load |
| C. goods | D. commerce |
| 63. A. avoid | B. prevent |
| C. make impossible | D. make it impossible for |
| 64. A. afford them at all | B. pay them at all |
| C. afford all them | D. pay all them |
| 65. A. the supplying | B. to supply |
| C. to supply them | D. to supply to them |
| 66. A. primary | B. once and for all |
| C. first and foremost | D. over all |
| 67. A. applying | B. applying for |
| C. how to apply | D. how to apply for |
| 68. A. only | B. unique |
| C. sole | D. indifferent |
| 69. A. out of work for | B. out of work since |
| C. outside work for | D. outside work since |
| 70. A. That which they all | B. That which all they |
| C. What they all | D. What all they |
| 71. A. However | B. Whatever |
| C. It doesn't | D. It doesn't matter matter the |

- | | |
|------------------------|------------------------|
| 72.A. as though they | B. as though they had |
| C. like as if they | D. like as if they had |
| 73.A. in each other | B. on each other |
| C. in themselves | D. on themselves |
| 74.A. one has been | B. one was |
| C. you have been | D. you were |
| 75.A. most of the time | B. all the times |
| C. such a long time | D. time after time |

VIII. Read this passage carefully and then choose the best answer A, B, C or D to questions below.

Byrne turned the key in the heavy lock and put it calmly in his pocket. He did so much more from caution than from any kind of fear. This was the only entrance to the house, and he did not mean to be caught unaware by any danger from outside. He wondered if Tom Corbin had been as cautious the night before. Though Tom would be away for at least three days, Byrne had a strange feeling of his nearness. In the stillness he seemed to hear Tom's voice. He looked round quickly, for the tricks of hearing are the most realistic of all. But there were only the women. It seemed impossible that Tom should not be here.

The girl, carrying a smoky oil lamp, led Byrne upstairs. He threw open one after another the doors along the passage. At this, the girl stopped and raised the lamp in each doorway, staring at him meanwhile. Satisfied he was the only guest, Byrne came to the last door, which the girl threw open herself.

"You sleep here, sir," she said, giving him the lamp. "Your friend slept here too. It's our most comfortable bed."

"Good night, miss," he said politely.

Her lips moved in reply, but he did not catch the words. Her eyes never for a moment left his face. He stepped in, and as he turned to close the door she was still standing there motionless. He paused, and in the silence he thought he again heard the sound of Tom's voice. The sound terrified him now, not only because it seemed much nearer but also because he imagined a note of warning in it.

He shut the door in the girl's face then, leaving her in the dark. He opened it again almost at once. She had disappeared without a sound. He closed and bolted the door. A deep mistrust suddenly took possession of him. Why had that girl stared at him so? Did she wish to remember him clearly? It was as if she knew that she was seeing his face for the last time.

76. *Why did Byrn take the key with him?*

- A. To let Tom in, when he returned.
- B. Because he was afraid of what was going to happen.
- C. To stop any enemy being let into the house.
- D. Because he did not want the women to escape.

77. *We know from the passage that Tom Corbin*
- A. he left the house three days before.
 - B. had felt quite as suspicious as Byrne was.
 - C. had stayed in the house for three days.
 - D. had slept in the house the night before.
78. *Byrne was surprised when he turned round because*
- A. Tom was not in the room.
 - B. he had not expected to find Tom there.
 - C. there was no danger behind him.
 - D. the women were there.
79. *Although Byrne politely wished the girl good night.*
- A. she gave him a rude answer.
 - B. she did not leave him.
 - C. she refused to look at him.
 - D. she said nothing to him.
80. *Byrne did not trust the girl because*
- A. he had never seen her before.
 - B. of the way she moved about.
 - C. he knew she would be gone by morning.
 - D. of the way she looked at him.

PRACTICE TEST 25

I. In three of the four words, the underlined part is pronounced the same; in the fourth word the underlined part is pronounced differently. Find the fourth word.

- | | | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. A. <u>se</u> cretary | B. <u>e</u> state | C. <u>e</u> ntertainment | D. <u>e</u> ndanger |
| 2. A. <u>ch</u> ocolate | B. <u>s</u> ophisticated | C. <u>e</u> mployee | D. <u>de</u> stroy |
| 3. A. <u>th</u> orn | B. <u>th</u> irsty | C. <u>th</u> ough | D. <u>th</u> orax |
| 4. A. <u>s</u> ister | B. <u>s</u> ugar | C. <u>s</u> ummer | D. <u>s</u> ibling |
| 5. A. <u>g</u> rin | B. <u>g</u> inger | C. <u>g</u> angster | D. <u>g</u> amble |
| 6. A. <u>n</u> ation | B. <u>r</u> ational | C. <u>a</u> mbition | D. <u>a</u> mbiguous |
| 7. A. <u>e</u> pty | B. <u>s</u> implify | C. <u>s</u> ignify | D. <u>g</u> lorify |
| 8. A. <u>ch</u> imney | B. <u>ch</u> aos | C. <u>ch</u> ildren | D. <u>ch</u> illy |
| 9. A. <u>o</u> mit | B. <u>o</u> yster | C. <u>o</u> tter | D. <u>o</u> melette |
| 10. A. <u>u</u> nion | B. <u>u</u> nited | C. <u>u</u> niversity | D. <u>u</u> nequal |

II. In three of these words the first syllable is stressed. In the fourth word the stress is not put on the first syllable. Find and circle the word in which the first syllable is not stressed.

- | | | | |
|------------------|---------------|-----------------|--------------|
| 11. A. adopt | B. lobster | C. magnify | D. magnet |
| 12. A. reduce | B. onshore | C. wonderful | D. pitiful |
| 13. A. politics | B. internet | C. support | D. introvert |
| 14. A. quantity | B. oxtail | C. receive | D. Oscar |
| 15. A. harmony | B. accident | C. potato | D. headland |
| 16. A. army | B. express | C. popular | D. hurricane |
| 17. A. substance | B. terrify | C. refer | D. classify |
| 18. A. redundant | B. terrorism | C. unique | D. officer |
| 19. A. mobile | B. messenger | C. metalanguage | D. refresh |
| 20. A. briefcase | B. journalism | C. calculate | D. apply |

III. Choose A, B, C or D for the following sentences.

21. After we had finished lunch, we asked the waiter to bring us the
 A. paper B. bill C. cost D. form
22. In all English towns there is a speed of 30 miles an hour.
 A. limit B. control C. condition D. allowing
23. Mary was so upset that she into tears.
 A. broke B. cried C. burst D. felt
24. The homeless couple at last in finding a flat to rent.
 A. managed B. enabled C. succeeded D. could
25. She does not take an active in our class.
 A. part B. play C. job D. work
26. If you need anything, you can on him to help.
 A. rest B. rely C. trust D. expect
27. Yesterday the traffic was by an accident in this street.
 A. held on B. held up C. held out D. held in

28. He had a nasty fall but he didn't any bones at all.
 A. break B. tear C. split D. lose
29. It's a good job so you should for it.
 A. require B. apply C. adapt D. take
30. As they haven't a child of their own, they are going to a little girl.
 A. beg B. accept C. acquire D. adopt

IV. Choose the best answer A, B, C or D for each of the following sentences.

31. "John visits his parents a great deal."
 "Yes, he comes"
 A. as often as he can B. as often than he can
 C. often as he can D. more often as he can
32. "The temperature has really risen today!"
 "Yes, it is I can't work."
 A. too hot that B. so hot that
 C. very hot that D. real hot that
33. "Martha has a new dress."
 "I wish I one."
 A. have B. had
 C. having D. have had
34. "Shall we ask the teacher some questions?"
 "Yes. Let's have her some difficult items."
 A. going over B. go over
 C. will go over D. gone over
35. Since they came, we able to work on the project.
 A. are B. have been
 C. have to be D. were
36. I to read James Bond.
 A. have always liked B. am always liked
 C. would always like D. will always be liking
37. He a bad cold; he sneezes so often.
 A. has B. is having
 C. has been having D. will have
38. After I at the bus terminus, I found a crowd of schoolboys.
 A. have arrived B. arrived
 C. had arrived D. had been arriving
39. Although my father likes classical music and my mother light music, I like
 A. folk songs B. folk's song
 C. folks' songs D. folk song
40. Yesterday I met a very beautiful girl. I really want so see her again but I don't know how to go about it. I wish
 A. I didn't meet her yesterday B. I had known her address
 C. I knew her address D. I will meet her tomorrow

41. Each number in a binary system are formed from only two symbols.

42. Scientists at the medical center is trying to determine if there is a

relationship between this kind of drug or that one.

43. On the rim of the Kilauea volcano in the Hawaiian Islands is a hotel call the

Volcano Hotel.

44. There are many frequently mentioned reasons why one out of four arrests

involve a juvenile.

45. Kepler's Laws, principles outlining planetary movement, were

formulated based in observations made without a telescope.

46. Of all the collected evidence, there are no new ideas to contradicting his theory.

47. More than half of the children in the club qualifies for that.

48. Five miles beyond the hills was a fire with its flames reached up to the sky.

49. Kettledrums, what were first played on horseback, were incorporated

into the orchestra in the eighteenth century.

50. When is a flag hung upside down, it is an internationally recognized

symbol of distress.

51. *It was such a dirty beach that we decided to leave immediately.*

A. The beach was so dirty that we decided to leave immediately.

B. It was so dirty beach that we didn't stay.

C. The beach was so awful that we couldn't stay for a while.

D. It was so a dirty beach that we had to leave instantly.

52. *That boy is clever!*

A. What a clever boy he is!

B. How a clever boy he is!

C. He is a smart boy, isn't he?

D. You don't have to tell how intelligent is he!

53. *I missed the train because I had an accident on the road.*
A. Missing the train, I had an accident on the road.
B. Due for the accident on the road, I missed the train.
C. If I hadn't had an accident on the road, I would have caught the train.
D. Would I have catch the train if I hadn't had an accident on the road.
54. *Please do not talk in this part of the library.*
A. This part of the library is not for friends to talk.
B. Students are requested not to talk in this part of the library.
C. When in this party of the library, talking is not permitted.
D. Talking is not allowed here.
55. *Although he is driving a luxurious car, he is not rich.*
A. Despite driving a luxurious car, he is not rich.
B. Despite of driving an expensive car, he is poor.
C. In spite driving a wealthy car, he is not rich.
D. He is not rich although the fact that he is driving a luxurious car.
56. *Tommy is better swimmer than Tony.*
A. No one can swim as well as Tommy and Tony.
B. Tommy is the best swimmer of all, apart from Tony.
C. Tony can't swim so well as Tommy.
D. Tony cant' be better than Tommy.
57. *Christine finds it easy to make friends.*
A. It is easy to make friends to Christine.
B. Christine has no difficulty making friends.
C. Christine has a lot of friends.
D. Christine is fond of making friends.
58. *You are too young to join the army.*
A. You are still young for to join the army.
B. Wait for your turn!
C. You are not old enough to join the army.
D. You have to wait for a few more years to come!
59. *The country is mountainous so travelling by car is dangerous.*
A. It is not safe to travel by car because the country is mountainous.
B. Don't travel in that mountainous country because it is dangerous.
C. Car is the worst way of travelling in that country.
D. If you want to be dangerous, you can travel by car.
60. *Jim is a reliable person because he always does what you tell him.*
A. Considering he he is reliable, you can tell him to do what you want.
B. Jim always does what he is told so he is reliable.
C. A reliable person he is, he is told to do things people want.
D. He is both obedient and reliable a person for you to tell.

VII. Read the article and choose the letter next to the word that best fits each space.

BRITISH WINE

It is not surprising that people (61) ever (62) Britain with wine and in fact it may astonish you to learn that grapes are grown (63) in England and nearly 200,000 (64) are sold. (65) very new in (66) grapes in Britain.

(67) the climate, the Romans planted the first vines about 300 AD and (68) a long time people always drank home-produced wines. What destroyed the English vine industry was not (69) a change in the climate (70) the fact that an English king, Henry II, inherited the Bordeaux area of France as part of his dominions (71) the twelfth century and the imported wine provided (72) of competition. The English wine industry did not disappear, however, (73) the sixteenth century, when the monks, (74) had been the main producers in the meantime, had their estates taken away by Henry VIII. The new owners let the vineyards die out. But now English people, probably because of their memories of holidays by the Mediterranean, (75) more wine than ever, and the new industry is now developing at a modest but consistent rate.

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------|--------------------|------------------------------|
| 61. A. hardly | B. almost | C. nearly | D. seldom |
| 62. A. associate | B. associates | C. is associating | D. are associating |
| 63. A. broadly | B. in the open air | C. in the wide | D. outwards |
| 64. A. wine bottles | B. bottles of wine | C. of wine bottles | D. of bottles of wine |
| 65. A. It is anything | B. It is nothing | C. There is | D. There is nothing anything |
| 66. A. the growing | B. growing | C. the being grown | D. being grown |
| 67. A. however | B. nevertheless | C. in spite of | D. although |
| 68. A. for | B. since | C. from | D. during |
| 69. A. enough | B. such | C. too much | D. so much |
| 70. A. then | B. that | C. as | D. like |
| 71. A. on | B. during | C. in | D. since |
| 72. A. much | B. many | C. a great deal | D. a large number |
| 73. A. until | B. while | C. as far as | D. as long as |
| 74. A. what | B. which | C. who | D. that |
| 75. A. it drinks | B. they drink | C. drinks | D. drink |

VIII. Read the following passage and choose the best answer.

Let children learn to judge their own work. A child learning to talk does not learn by being corrected all the time: if corrected too much, he will stop talking. He notices a thousand times a day the difference between the language he uses and the language those around him use. Bit by bit, he makes the necessary changes to make his language like other people's. In the same way, as children learn to do all the other things, they learn to do without being taught – to walk, run, climb, whistle, ride a bicycle – compare their own performances with those of more skilled people, and showily make the needed changes. But in school we never give a child a chance to find out his mistakes for himself, let alone correct them. We do it all for him. We act as if we thought that he would never notice a mistake unless it was pointed out to him, or correct it unless he was made to. Soon he becomes dependent on the teacher. Let him do it himself. Let him work out, with the help of other children if he wants it, what this word says, what the answer is to that problem, whether this is a good way of saying or doing this or not.

If it is a matter of right answer, as it may be in mathematics or science, give him the answer book. Let him correct his own papers. Why should we teachers waste time on such routine work? Our job should be to help the child when he tells us that he can't find the way to get the right answer. Let's end all this nonsense of grades, exams, marks. Let us throw them all out, and let the children learn what all educated persons must some day learn, how to measure their own understanding, how to know what they know or do not know.

Let them get on with this job in the way that seems most sensible to them, with our help as school teachers if they ask for it. The idea that there is a body of knowledge to be learnt at school and used for the rest of one's life is a nonsense in a world as complicated and rapidly changing as ours. Anxious parents and teachers say, "But suppose they fail to learn something essential, something they will need to get on in the world?" Don't worry. If it is essential, they will go out into the world and learn it.

76. *What does the author think is the best way for children to learn things?*

- A. By copying what other people do.
- B. By making mistakes and having them corrected.
- C. By listening to explanations from skilled people.
- D. By asking a great many questions.

77. *What does the author think teachers do which they should not do?*

- A. They give children correct answers.
- B. They point out children's mistakes to them.
- C. They allowed children to mark their own work.
- D. They encourage children to copy from one another.

78. *The passage suggests that learning to speak and learning to ride a bicycle are*
- A. not really important skills
 - B. more important than other skills
 - C. basically different from learning adult skills
 - D. basically the same as learning other skills
79. *Exams, grades and marks should be abolished because children's progress should only be estimated by*
- A. educated persons.
 - B. the children themselves.
 - C. teachers.
 - D. parents.
80. *The author fears that children will grow up into adults who are*
- A. too independent of others.
 - B. too critical of themselves.
 - C. unable to think for themselves.
 - D. unable to use basic skills.

ANSWER

PRACTICE TEST 1

1. A	2.D	3.D	4.A	5.A	6.C	7.C	8.B	9.A	10.A
11. D	12.C	13.B	14.A	15.A	16.B	17.D	18.A	19.B	20.A
21. C	22.B	23.B	24.A	25.C	26.B	27.D	28.A	29. C	30.C
31. C	32.C	33.B	34.D	35.A	36.D	37.C	38.A	39.A	40.D
41. B (lighter)	42. B (travel)	43. A (accept)	44.D (months)						
45. B (opened)	46. D (down)	47. C (finally)	48. B (an)						
49. A (using)	50. B (part)								
51.A	52.D	53.C	54.B	55.D	56.B	57.D	58.C	59.A	60.D
61.D	62.C	63.C	64.A	65.B	66.B	67.D	68.B	69.A	70. D
71.B	72.C	73.B	74.A	75.D	76.A	77.A	78.D	79.C	80.C

PRACTICE TEST 2

1.C	2.C	3.C	4.D	5.D	6.A	7.B	8.C	9.A	10.A
11.A	12.A	13.B	14.C	15.A	16.A	17.C	18.B	19.B	20.D
21. B	22.B	23.C	24. C	25.D	26.B	27.A	28.C	29. B	30.A
31. C	32.B	33. C	34. C	35.D	36. B	37. A	38. A	39.C	40.C
41.A (Who)	42.D (as)	43.D (wake)	44. B (some)	45. C (for)					
46. C (were issued)	47. C (learnt)	48. C (electron)	49. B (has)						
50. C (largest)									
51.B	52.D	53.B	54.C	55.C	56.C	57.A	58.A	59.D	60.B
61.C	62.C	63.C	64.A	65.B	66.C	67.A	68.B	69.D	70.B
71.A	72.C	73.D	74.B	75.A	76.C	77.B	78.B	79.C	80.D

PRACTICE TEST 3

1. ~~A~~ ^B	2.D	3.D	4.B	5.A	6.D	7.C	8.D	9.B	10.D
11.A	12.D	13.C	14.B	15.A	16.B	17.C	18.D	19.A	20.B
21.C	22.D	23.C	24.C	25.D	26.B	27.B	28.A	29.B	30.C
31. D	32. B	33. D	34. C	35. A	36. B	37. D	38. A	39. C	40.B
41. B (destructive)	42. C (sand)	43. C (him)	44. C (are)						
45. A (lonely)	46. D (went)	47. B (down)	48. A (hard)						
49. C (like)	50. B (treated)								
51.D	52.B	53.C	54.C	55.A	56.C	57.B	58.D	59.D	60.C
61.C	62.D	63.A	64.A	65.A	66.A	67.C	68.D	69.D	70.A
71.D	72.A	73.D	74.D	75.D	76.A	77.A	78.D	79.B	80.C

PRACTICE TEST 4

1.D	2. B	3.A	4.C	5.C	6.C	7.D	8.A	9.D	10.B
11.A	12.C	13.B	14.D	15.A	16.D	17.B	18.A	19.C	20.D
21.a	22.a	23.d	24.b	25.c	26.d	27.a	28.d	29.a	30.c
31.D	32.D	33. C	34.A	35.D	36.C	37.A	38.D	39.B	40.A
41.B (its)	42.C (information pack)				43. B (personal)		44. D (out of work)		
45. D (for)	46. B (made)				47. C (largest)		48. D (anthropological)		
49. B (is)	50. B (have I)								
51.A	52.D	53.B	54.C	55.B	56.B	57.D	58.A	59.C	60.A
61.A	62.C	63.D	64.C	65.C	66.A	67.D	68.A	69.B	70.C
71.D	72.A	73.B	74.D	75.B	76.C	77.D	78.B	79.C	80.A

PRACTICE TEST 5

1.D	2.A	3.C	4.A	5.C	6.C	7.B	8.C	9.B	10.B
11.B	12.A	13.D	14.C	15.C	16.A	17.D	18.C	19.C	20.B
21.C	22.C	23.D	24.C	25.B	26.D	27.D	28.C	29.D	30.B
31. C	32. C	33. D	34. B	35. C	36. B	37.D	38.D	39.D	40.D
41.B (to play)		42. D (recorded)			43. C (came)		44. D (mountains)		
45. B (do I like)		46. D (complete)			47. D (to study)		48. C (who get fed up)		
49. C (have)		50. C (cooler)							
51.B	52.B	53.D	54.C	55.D	56.A	57.D	58.B	59.D	60.C
61. B	62.A	63.C	64.D	65.B	66.D	67.A	68.C	69.A	70.B
71.B	72.D	73.A	74.B	75.C	76.A	77.D	78.B	79.B	80.A

PRACTICE TEST 6

1.B	2.A	3.D	4.D	5.D	6.A	7.D	8.B	9.A	10.B
11.B	12.C	13.A	14.D	15.B	16.B	17.B	18.C	19.A	20. B
21.C	22.D	23.B	24.A	25.B	26.B	27.D	28.A	29.D	30.A
31.D	32.D	33.C	34.A	35.B	36.A	37.A	38.B	39.C	40.C
41. A (colourful)			42. D (particularly)			43. B (which)		44. C (did)	
45. D (really)			46. D (nostril)			47. D (their)		48. D (those)	
49. A (like)			50. B (across which)						
51.C	52.B	53.D	54.A	55.B	56.D	57.B	58.C	59.A	60.C
61. D	62.B	63.A	64.C	65.B	66.A	67.B	68.A	69.C	70.D
71.D	72.D	73.B	74.B	75.A	76.C	77.D	78.C	79.A	80.A

PRACTICE TEST 7

1.C	2.D	3.C	4.D	5.A	6.C	7.B	8.D	9.B	10.C
11. B	12.C	13.D	14.A	15.D	16.C	17.A	18.A	19.B	20B
21.D	22. D	23. D	24.D	25. A	26.B	27.B	28.C	29.C	30.C
31.D	32.A	33.A	34.C	35.C	36.D	37.B	38.A	39.C	40.A

41. D (themselves)	42. C (than)	43. D (weak)	44. C (or)
45. B (have)	46. C (headed)	47. D (than)	48. B (breaks)
49. A (instead of)	50. A (speak)		
51.C 52.D 53.A	54.B 55.B 56.B	57.C 58.A	59.C 60.C
61.B 62.B 63.D	64.A 65.C 66.A	67.C 68.A	69.C 70.B
71.D 72.C 73.B	74.A 75.D 76.D	77.C 78.D	79.D 80.C

PRACTICE TEST 8

1.C 2.A 3.B	4.C 5.B 6.D	7.D 8.B 9.A	10.D
11.B 12.A 13.C	14.B 15.A 16.C	17.A 18.B 19.A	20.A
21.C 22.D 23.A	24.A 25.C 26.C	27.C 28.B 29.A	30.A
31.C 32.B 33.D	34.A 35.C 36.C	37.B 38.C 39.A	40.B
41. D (studying)	42. ~~C~~ (connector)	43. C (on)	44. B (an)
45. D (exhausted)	46. B (returned)	47. D (extremely)	
48. C (short courses)	49. B (amount)	50. C (was)	
51.D 52.C 53.C	54.D 55.C 56. ~~C~~	57.B 58.B 59.D	60.D
61.D 62.A 63.A	64.B 65.D 66.A	67.A 68.D 69.C	70.A
71.C 72.C 73.B	74.C 75.B 76.C	77.C 78.C 79.D	80.B

PRACTICE TEST 9

1.C 2.B 3.B	4.D 5.C 6.D	7.A 8.D 9.D	10.A
11.B 12.A 13.D	14.A 15.C 16.B	17.A 18.C 19.B	20.A
21.B 22.A 23.D	24.A 25.B 26.B	27.B 28.A 29.B	30.A
31.D 32.A 33.B	34.A 35.A 36.B	37.B 38.B 39.A	40.A
41. D (are)	42. A (Many)	43. C (faster than)	44. A (cautious)
45. C (series of)	46. C (immediately)	47. C (which)	48. A (so)
49. D (done)	50. A (importance)		
51.C 52.D 53.C	54.D 55.B 56.D	57.B 58.A 59.D	60.C
61.A 62.B 63.B	64.A 65.C 66.D	67.D 68.A 69.C	70.C
71.B 72.B 73.D	74.A 75.D 76.A	77.D 78.C 79.B	80.B

PRACTICE TEST 10

1. A 2.D 3.D	4.A 5. ~~B~~	6.D 7.D 8.C	9.B 10.B
11.A 12. ~~B~~ C	13.C 14. C 15.D	16.B 17.C 18.A	19.A 20.D
21. D 22.A 23.D	24.B 25.C 26.D	27.D 28.D 29.C	30.C
31.D 32.A 33.D	34.D 35.C 36.B	37.B 38.C 39.A	40.B
41.A (official)	42. D (without)	43. D (easy walking)	44. A (got a call)
45. D (chose)	46. B (fed)	47. D (the Earth)	48. D (were)
49. C (it was)	50. A (where)		
51.D 52.B 53. C	54.C 55.B 56.B	57.C 58. B 59.C	60.C
61.B 62.D 63.B	64.A 65.C 66.B	67.D 68.A 69.B	70.C
71.D 72.C 73.D	74.A 75.C 76.B	77.C 78.A 79.A	80.C

PRACTICE TEST 11

1.D	2.C	3.C	4.C	5.B	6.D	7.A	8.C	9.D	10.C
11.D	12.C	13.B	14.A	15.C	16.A	17.B	18.C	19.B	20.B
21.B	22.A	23.C	24.B	25.B	26.A	27.A	28.D	29.C	30.C
31.D	32.D	33.C	34.B	35.D	36.C	37.D	38.C	39.C	40.D
41.B (other)			42. A (are)		43. A (immigrant)			44.B (oldest)	
45. A (fascinating)			46. B (people)		47. B (I)	48. D (do)		49.D (hard)	
50. D(tired)									
51.B	52.C	53.A	54.B	55.C	56.A	57.B	58.C	59.A	60.C
61.D	62.C	63.A	64.B	65.D	66.A	67.B	68.D	69.B	70.A
71.C	72.B	73.C	74.A	75.A	76.C	77.B	78.D	79.A	80.B

PRACTICE TEST 12

1.A	2.A	3.D	4.D	5.B	6.B	7.C	8.D	9.A	10.D
11.B	12.C	13.A	14.B	15.B	16.A	17.D	18.A	19.C	20.B
21.B	22.C	23.B	24.D	25.A	26.A	27.D	28.B	29.A	30.C
31. C	32.D	33.A	34. A	35.C	36.A	37. A	38.C	39.D	40.D
41. C (is)		42.D (letters)		43. C (it is)		44. B (busy)		45.A (like)	
46. B (hidden)		47.D (untreated)		48. A (many)		49.B(recently)		50.B(the most)	
51.A	52.A	53.C	54.A	55.B	56.A	57.D	58.B	59.C	60.C
61.D	62.A	63.B	64.B	65.D	66.A	67.C	68.C	69.A	70.A
71.B	72.C	73.D	74.C	75.A	76.X	77.D	78.X	79.D	80.C

PRACTICE TEST 13

1.c	2.a	3.b	4.a	5.a	6.a	7.b	8.b	9.b	10.a
11. A	12. B	13. C	14. B	15. D	16.B	17.C	18.A	19.D	20.A
21.B	22.A	23.A	24.B	25.B	26.D	27.B	28.C	29.B	30.D
31.B	32.D	33.A	34. B	35.B	36.B	37.X	38.D	39.C	40.C
41.A (commercial)			42.B (have)		43.D (others)		44. C (recorded)		
45.C (particularly)			46. C (chatting)		47. B (comes)		48. C (try) .		
49. C (having)			50. C (wherever)						
51.B	52.C	53.D	54.C	55.C	56.D	57.A	58.C	59.A	60.B
61.A	62.C	63.D	64.C	65.A	66.B	67.A	68.A	69.B	70.A
71.D	72.B	73.A	74.C	75.D	76.D	77.C	78.D	79.A	80.B

PRACTICE TEST 14

1.D	2.B	3.B	4.B	5.A	6.D	7.A	8.A	9.B	10.A
11. B	12.A	13.A	14.B	15.D	16.B	17.C	18.A	19.C	20.A
21.D	22.C	23.A	24.D	25.B	26.C	27.D	28.D	29.D	30.A
31.A	32.D	33.B	34.A	35.B	36.B	37.C	38.D	39.C	40.D
41.B (well-established)			42. B (selecting)			43. B (means)		44. B (make sure)	
45. A (quickly)			46. A (like)			47. B (was)		48. B (is)	
49. C (them)		50.B (such)							
51.D	52.C	53.A	54.B	55.C	56.C	57.A	58.B	59.C	60.B
61.A	62.B	63.A	64.D	65.C	66.B	67.D	68.C	69.A	70.C
71.D	72.A	73.C	74.B	75.B	76.C	77.A	78.C	79.B	80.D

PRACTICE TEST 15

1. C	2. D	3. A	4. A	5. D	6. A	7. B	8. ~~X~~ ^B	9. A	10. C
11. B	12. C	13. A	14. D	15. C	16. A	17. B	18. A	19. B	20. C
21. B	22. B	23. A	24. A	25. A	26. A	27. C	28. D	29. B	30. C
31. A	32. D	33. C	34. D	35. B	36. C	37. B	38. B	39. B	40. B
41. C (ability)	42. B (as)	43. C (a)	44. C (remain)	45. C (instrumental)					
46. B (have)	47. B (concentrating)	48. B (where)	49. C (working)	50. C (and)					
51. D	52. C	53. B	54. A	55. C	56. A	57. B	58. A	59. D	60. B
61. D	62. B	63. C	64. C	65. A	66. A	67. B	68. A	69. D	70. C
71. C	72. A	73. B	74. D	75. A	76. B	77. C	78. B	79. C	80. C

PRACTICE TEST 16

1. D	2. C	3. A	4. B	5. C	6. A	7. C	8. B	9. C	10. A
11. B	12. C	13. D	14. ~~D~~ ^C	15. C	16. C	17. D	18. A	19. B	20. A
21. C	22. A	23. B	24. C	25. B	26. D	27. B	28. D	29. B	30. C
31. C	32. B	33. D	34. D	35. D	36. B	37. D	38. D	39. B	40. C
41. C (villages)	42. C (work)	43. B (in touch)	44. C (be alone)	45. A (feel)					
46. B (to help)	47. B (rode)	48. C (the largest)	49. B (is)	50. C (make)					
51. a	52. c	53. a	54. a	55. b	56. d	57. ~~e~~ ^a	58. d	59. a	60. c
61. C	62. B	63. A	64. D	65. D	66. B	67. C	68. A	69. B	70. C
71. B	72. D	73. D	74. B	75. C	76. D	77. C	78. A	79. D	80. B

PRACTICE TEST 17

1. B	2. A	3. B	4. A	5. B	6. B	7. A	8. A	9. B	10. a
11. B	12. B	13. D	14. A	15. A	16. C	17. D	18. A	19. D	20. D
21. D	22. B	23. B	24. C	25. D	26. C	27. B	28. D	29. C	30. D
31. A	32. A	33. B	34. C	35. B	36. B	37. B	38. D	39. D	40. B
41. C (chemistry)	42. A (Hypnosis)	43. C (do not have)							
44. C (them)	45. D (their)	46. C (talking about)							
47. C (others)	48. A (communication)	49. A (whom)	50. D (or)						
51. A	52. A	53. B	54. C	55. D	56. A	57. A	58. C	59. B	60. C
61. C	62. B	63. A	64. C	65. D	66. C	67. A	68. C	69. ~~X~~ ^C	70. A
71. D	72. B	73. A	74. C	75. B	76. C	77. D	78. C	79. B	80. B

PRACTICE TEST 18

1. B	2. B	3. A	4. A	5. B	6. D	7. A	8. A	9. C	10. A
11. C	12. A	13. C	14. D	15. A	16. B	17. B	18. B	19. A	20. B
21. B	22. D	23. D	24. A	25. A	26. D	27. C	28. A	29. D	30. B
31. A	32. B	33. D	34. D	35. B	36. A	37. B	38. B	39. C	40. B
41. C (boating)	42. B (assistant)	43. A (he)	44. A (come)	45. C (offered)					
46. D (their)	47. B (but)	48. B (began)	49. A (did I see)	50. D (expert)					
51. C	52. D	53. B	54. A	55. A	56. C	57. B	58. A	59. C	60. A
61. A	62. C	63. B	64. B	65. A	66. C	67. B	68. D	69. B	70. C
71. C	72. A	73. B	74. A	75. C	76. D	77. A	78. B	79. D	80. D

PRACTICE TEST 19

1.B	2.D	3.B	4.A	5.B	6.D	7.B	8.D	9.C	10.A
11. D	12.A	13.B	14.A	15.D	16.B	17.A	18.D	19.A	20.C
21.A	22.D	23.C	24.C	25.D	26.C	27.B	28.D	29.D	30.B
31.C	32.B	33. B	34. A	35. A	36.B	37.C	38. A	39.D	40. ~~X~~ B
41. C (almost exactly)			42. A (normally)		43.C (consume)			44.C (include)	
45. D (there is)			46. C (so)		47. B (felt)				
48. C (small enough)			49. B (arrange)		50. D (and)				
51.A	52.C	53.A	54.C	55.D	56. ~~X~~ C	57.B	58.A	59.A	60.D
61.C	62.A	63.C	64.A	65.D	66.B	67.C	68.B	69.A	70.C
71.B	72.B	73.C	74.D	75.A	76. D	77.B	78.C	79.B	80.C

PRACTICE TEST 20

1.B	2.A	3.C	4.B	5.C	6.B	7.C	8.C	9.D	10.B
11.C	12.A	13.A	14.D	15.B	16.B	17.A	18.D	19.D	20.A
21.B	22.A	23.C	24.A	25.C	26.C	27.D	28.C	29.B	30.D
31.C	32.D	33.C	34.D	35.C	36.A	37.D	38.A	39.C	40.C
41.C (close to)		42.B (was looking)			43.D (other)		44.A (It is)		
45.B (making)		46.C (live)			47.B (will I)		48.A (is remembered)		
49.C (are not determined)					50.B (became)				
51.D	52.A	53.C	54.A	55.D	56.C	57.D	58.C	59.A	60.A
61.D	62.A	63.A	64.C	65.B	66.D	67.B	68.A	69.D	70.C
71.D	72.A	73.B	74.D	75.C	76.C	77.D	78.A	79.A	80.C

PRACTICE TEST 21

1.B	2.D	3.D	4.B	5.A	6.D	7.A	8.C	9.B	10.D
11.B	12.B	13.B	14.A	15.C	16.C	17.C	18.B	19.A	20.D
21.A	22.D	23.C	24.D	25.C	26.C	27.C	28.A	29.A	30.B
31.X C	32.A	33.A	34.A	35.B	36.B	37.B	38.D	39.B	40.B
41.B (a lot)		42. B (the revolution)			43.C (alive)		44.A (like)		
45.B (greater)		46.A (fed up)			47.A (peaceful)		48.A (lots of)		
49.D (emotional)					50.A(Though)				
51.A	52.C	53.A	54.B	55.C	56.A	57.D	58.A	59.B	60.A
61.B	62.A	63.A	64.C	65.B	66.C	67.D	68. A	69.B	70.B
71.C	72.B	73.A	74.B	75.C	76.C	77.C	78.B	79.A	80. D

PRACTICE TEST 22

1.A	2.A	3.B	4.C	5.B	6.A	7.D	8.B	9.B	10.D
11.A	12.C	13.A	14.D	15.B	16.C	17.D	18.D	19.C	20.B
21.A	22.C	23.C	24.D	25.A	26.C	27.B	28.A	29.B	30.B
31.B	32.D	33.D	34.C	35.D	36.D	37.D	38.D	39.D	40.A
41. C (for)		42. D (electricity)		43. A (Research)		44. B (you are)			

45.B(miles)	46. D (horrified)	47. B (like)	48. D (medical)
49. D (so on)	50.B (find)		
51.A 52.B	53.C 54.A	55.D 56.A	57.A 58.C
61.D 62.C	63.D 64.B	65.A 66.B	67.A 68.B
71.A 72.C	73.D 74.B	75.A 76. A	77.A 78.B
			79.D 80.D

PRACTICE TEST 23

1.A	2.A	3.B	4.C	5.B	6.A	7.A	8.D	9.B	10.B
11.A	12. A	13.C	14.C	15.D	16.B	17.C	18.B	19.A	20.A
21.D	22.A	23.C	24.C	25.D	26.B	27.C	28.A	29.B	30.C
31.B	32.C	33.A	34.C	35.B	36.C	37.D	38.D	39.C	40.D
41. A (offer)	42.C (burst)	43.C (operate)	44.B (absolutely)	45. B (to agree)					
46.A (late)	47. D (the)	48.A (have)	49. B (made)	50. B (collection)					
51.B	52.A	53.C	54.D	55.B	56.A	57.C	58.B	59.A	60.C
61.B	62.C	63.C	64.D	65.A	66.B	67.C	68.A	69.B	70.A
71.D	72.A	73.B	74.B	75.A	76.D	77.B	78.C	79.A	80.D

PRACTICE TEST 24

1.A	2.C	3.A	4.D	5.B	6.C	7.B	8.D	9.B	10.B
11.D	12.B	13.D	14.D	15.C	16.B	17.C	18.A	19.D	20.B
21.C	22.A	23.C	24.D	25.D	26.D	27.C	28.D	29.A	30.A
31.C	32.D	33.D	34.B	35.C	36.B	37.C	38.C	39. B	40.C
41.B (the best)	42.A (the children)	43. D (to buy)	44. A (asleep)						
45. B(being taken)	46. D (see)	47.C (did I have)	48.A (so)						
49.B (went)	50. A (were)								
51.A	52.B	53.D	54.C	55.D	56.C	57.A	58.B	59.A	60.C
61.D	62.B	63.D	64.A	65.D	66.C	67.D	68.B	69.A	70.C
71.B	72.B	73.C	74.C	75.D	76.C	77.D	78.A	79.B	80.D

PRACTICE TEST 25

1.D	2.B	3.C	4.B	5.B	6. A	7.A	8.B	9.A	10.D
11.A	12.A	13.C	14.C	15.C	16.B	17.C	18.A	19.D	20.D
21. B	22.A	23.C	24.C	25.A	26.B	27.B	28.A	29.B	30.D
31.A	32.B	33.B	34.B	35.B	36.A	37.A	38.C	39. A	40.C
41. B (is)	42. B (are)	43. D (called)	44. D (involves)						
45. C (on)	46. D (contradict)	47. C (qualify)	48. C (reaching)						
49. A (which)	50. A (a flag is)								
51.A	52.A	53.C	54.B	55.A	56.C	57.B	58.C	59.A	60.B
61.A	62.A	63.B	64.B	65.D	66.B	67.C	68.A	69.D	70.C
71.C	72.C	73.A	74.C	75.D	7.A	77.B	78.D	79.B	80.C

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